The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 4993. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Arrest of Garibaldi--Demonstrations of Sympathy for the Prisoner.

Adherents of the Party of Action Dispersed by the Military.

Their Chief to be Liberated on Abandonment of His Plans.

A Fenian Attack upon Dover Castle Anticipated.

ITALY.

Demonstration of Sympathy for Garibaldi—His Adherents Dispersed by the Military.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 25—A. M.

When it became known here that GARIBALDI had been arrested and imprisoned in the Fortress of Alessandria, his partisans in this city were greatly exasperated, and appearing in the streets in crowds, made a turbulent demonstration of sympathy for their leader. These manifestations finally developed into a riot, but the disturbance, though threatening, was suppressed by the prompt action and firmness of the Government.

All the volunteers of GARIBALDI who had gathered at various points on the Roman frontier have been compelled to disperse and retire by the Italian troops.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL has issued another proclamation, in which he says that the faith of the Government, pledged in its treaties with foreign powers, exacted of it the painful duty of arresting GARIBALDI, the acknowledged leader of a movement in direct violation of those treaties.

Proposal to Parole Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Noon.

It is said that the Italian Government has offered to send GARIBALDI to his home in Caprera, and relieve him of all restraint, if he will give his parole not to engage in further hostilities against the Roman States.

The Course of the Government Approved by the French Official Press.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The *Moniteur*, and all the journals of an official or semi-official character, this morning praise the decision and firmness of the King of Italy in preventing the lawless invasion of Rome and maintaining the faith of the treaty obligations, and say that the conduct of the Italian Government in the matter affords another strong guarantee for the peace of Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fears of a Fenian Attack on Dover Castle.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Evening.

Intelligence has been received from Dover Castle of such a nature as to lead to the fears of an attack on that place by the Fenians. Arms have been sent down to the garrison, and precautions have been taken to prevent any such mad attempts.

Trial of the Manchester Rioters.

MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The special Commission for the trial of the rioters will meet here in the month of December.

First Session of the Pan-Anglican Synod.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The session of the Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth commenced yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. After prayers and Holy Communion, Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, ascended the pulpit and preached the opening sermon of the Conference. The remainder of the day was occupied in laying out the business and arranging the general rules for the deliberation of the Synod.

Newmarket Races—Second Day.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Evening.

The Newmarket races continued to-day.

Knight of the Garter won the Newmarket Biennial, and *Beauty* the Handicap sweepstakes. *Owen Glyndwr* won the Newmarket St. Leger, beating *Trocadero* and *Hippia*, who came in respectively second and third. No other horses ran in this race.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Noon.

Consols for money, 94 7-16.

United States Five-Twenties.....78
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77¾
Erie Railway Shares.....41¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..23½

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 76¾.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 26—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94 7-16.

United States Five-Twenties.....78
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77
Erie Railway shares.....41¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..23½

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 7-16 for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....78
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77
Erie Railway Shares.....39¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds 23¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Noon.

COTTON dull; estimated sales to-day, 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands.....9¼d.
Middling Orleans.....9¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 42s. per quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 10d. ₱ cental for white California. Peas, 44s. 6d. for 504 lbs. American. Barley, 5s. 3d. ₱ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 7d. ₱ 45 lbs. for American.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 145s. ₱ 304 lbs. for extra prime Mess. Pork, 71s. ₱ 200 lbs. for city prime Mess. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Middles. Lard, 61s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for American. Cheese, 53s. ₱ cwt. for Middling American.

PRODUCE—Resin, 8s. ₱ cwt. for common American and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 44s. ₱ cwt. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Petroleum, 11d. ₱ gallon for spirits, and 1s. 6d. for standard White. Cloverseed, 43s. ₱ cwt. for Red American.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. ₱ imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₱ ton for feeding. Whale Oil, £40 ₱ 252 gallons. Linseed Oil, £39 ₱ ton. Sperm Oil, £115 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Noon.

Petroleum, 53½f. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 25—3 P. M.

COTTON unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS are steady, without quotable change in prices.

In the Provision market Lard has advanced to 62s. Beef, Pork, Bacon and Cheese are without change.

In the Produce market Spirits of Petroleum has advanced to 1s. ₱ gallon. Other articles are as quoted in the noon dispatch.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 25—3 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar quiet at 25s. 6d. The markets for all other articles remain as at noon.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed dull, with a decline of ⅛d. on uplands. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands.....9¼d.
Middling Orleans.....9¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Breadstuffs closed heavy but without change in prices. Corn, 42s. California Wheat, 13s. 10d.

PROVISIONS.—Lard closed firm at 62s. ₱ cwt. for American. Beef, Pork and Bacon steady at opening quotations.

PRODUCE.—Resin, 8s. for common and 12s. for medium. Petroleum firm at 1s. for spirits and 1s. 6d. for refined. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Evening.

The Sugar market closed steady. No. 12 Dutch Standard, 25s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Evening.

Petroleum closed at 54 francs ₱ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

GLASGOW, Wednesday, Sept. 25—2 P. M.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, Capt. SMITH, from New-York Sept. 7, arrived at this port this forenoon.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The Results of the Elections—Causes of the Defeat of the Opposition—Charges of Corruption Made Against the Government—The Qualification of Senators.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.

The Opposition are defeated but not discomfited, and now pride themselves upon having done better than they expected. There can be no doubt that they have done their best, but it is undeniable that they have come far short of what they not merely anticipated, but loudly boasted they would accomplish. Ontario has astonished everybody, for no one supposed the Government would obtain a majority for either Parliament. The reasdon is attributed to various causes, the chief of which, however, is that the people had become tired of political agitation, and would no longer submit to the ruinous course pursued br those who pretended to have the good of the country at heart, while they were taking the most care of their own interests. This Province had been so long torn and distracted with political dissension, that its people gladly welcomed the change indicated by the union of the Provinces, and they have done the best they could to further the aim of that union by refusing to be cajoled or misled again by the men who claimed to have taken the deepest interest in their welfare. The result is so far favorable, and it is to be hoped nothing will occur to prevent the full fruition of the hopes so fondly indulged in by all who look upon confederation as the means by which Canada is to be elevated to her true position.

To-day will see the end of the elections throughout the Dominion, with, perhaps, the exception of one or two far away places which cannot be heard from for a month yet, but which will undoubtedly go for the Government. It is impossible to make a correct estimate of the returns, nor is it to be supposed that such a thing can be done until the members assemble in their places. The Federal Government, with Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD as Premier, may count upon a large majority as certain. The Governments of Ontario and Quebec, with Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD and Hon. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU at the head, will also be fully sustained, notwithstanding the Opposition pretend that they will be in the majority. Any one being guided by the classification which gives the members as Reformers and Coalitionists would certainly conclude the Ministry were in the minority; but that is unfair, as numbers of Reformers will support the Government. The Ministerial majority will not be much under fifteen on a straight vote—the Speakership, for instance.

There have been some amusing occurrences in the elections and some strange freaks played by many constituencies. In many places one member only on each ticket has been elected; sometimes it would be for the Commons, then for the Local Parliament; and there have been instances of the local member being elected by a large majority, while the candidate on the same side for the Commons was left in nearly as large a minority. In one constituency, thoroughly Reform, a Conservative was elected in consequence of two Reformers being in the field. Mr. FOLEY is the only candidate trying for two seats that has been defeated in both. Mr. RICHARDS, Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, has not been able to find a seat. Mr. MCKELLAR, defeated in Kent for the Commons, has succeeded in Bothwell for the Local Parliament by a narrow majority. The Reformers have lost most of their strongholds, and some of them by large majorities. The Conservatives have only lost two or three, the City of Hamilton incluaed. The result in the other cities is favorable to the Government. Algoma, an outlying district where manhood suffrage was adopted, has, for the first time of its returning a member, elected two Ministerialists, one of them Mr. CUMBERLAND, Manager of the Northern Railroad, of this city. It is expected that several returns will be protested. The matter will come before Parliament and a scrutiny of votes be gone into. The costs are paid by the unsuccessful party in the protest. More than one man in Canada has been utterly ruined by protesting an election. Where the contests have been close, majorities of three, seven, and so on, the defeated candidates are encouraged to go on and endeavor to secure the seats they consider they have lost through corrupt means on the part of their opponents.

Mr. MACKENZIE, the only able Parliamentary friend of Mr. BROWN who has secured a seat in the House of Commons, has been elected by a very large majority; yet the Opposition say the Government lavished immense sums of money in the county. This cry of Government money is a very absurd one. In a county or riding where the majorities for their candidates have been small, it is possible to ground a charge of resorting to the use of money; but it will not be believed that such was the case when the majorities have been very large, as was the case in this city. It is easy to get up such accusations, and the defeated party may be excused for resorting to such a course, but the public will take all assertions of the kind *cum grano salis*.

Mr. DEVLIN, the defeated candidate in West Montreal, has entered an action for libel against his co-religionist, Mr. MOYLAN, of the *Canadian Freeman*, published in this city. The charge is that the *Freeman* openly accused Mr. DEVLIN of failing to account for money with which he had been intrusted. Libel suits are wrong among newspapers as a general thing, but in this instance Mr. DEVLIN has really good grounds, and he cannot be to blame if he goes on with his action. It would be better, however, if he were to accept an apology, and let the matter drop. There was no provocation for the libel, and the *Freeman* cannot plead any possible excuse; but if the editor were to apologize, there ought to be an end to the affair. Newspapers in Canada are too free in their aspersions, and do not mind much who is hit when they venture to strike about them, as they are sure to go at election times.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The New-York Conservative Delegation Not Admitted.

Speech of the President, Roscoe Conkling.

Nomination of New Candidates for State Officers.

The Platform and Resolutions Adopted.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 25—Midnight.

The Republican Convention, after holding three sessions between noon and midnight, has finished its work in one day and got its candidates before the people. It is not altogether the ticket that was anticipated; yet it is regarded here as a respectable one and embodying a good deal of strength. The dropping of HILLHOUSE is thought by some to weaken the ticket, but it was found impossible to resist the prevailing determination for a new ticket, and it was argued that to retain one of the old names would be an implied censure of the administration of those who were dismissed; therefore, after the first ballot had demonstrated that a new deal was the order of the day, nothing that could be said in favor of any of the old names was of any avail. There had been no general agreement among the delegates as to any one of the successful candidates before the Convention met, and the lucky individuals owe their success more to impromptu tact and management on the part of their friends in presenting their claims before the assembly than to anything else. Everybody appeared to be free to cast his vote as the humor took him, so the candidate was a new one, and previous calculations and small caucuses were generally upset. The Chairman of the Convention was not decided upon when they came together, and half a dozen expectants came into the hall with written speeches in their pockets, each under the apprehension that he was to be the lucky individual. Senator CONKLING was finally chosen through a shrewd dodge of Mr. MADDEN, who managed to commit the Convention in his favor before they were aware what they were about. Most of the nominations were made in a similar haphazard way. The New-York delegation first presented the name of Gen. WM. HUDSON LAWRENCE, and if they had shown as much pluck as their candidate did at Fort Columbus, might have won, but they chose to retire on the first show of strength from their rival, and finally went over to him in a body. MCKEAN's main strength is said to be in the leading position he occupies in the Grand Army of the Republic.

The squabble between the rival delegations from New-York occupied the Convention an hour or more, and afforded them a chance to show each other up through their chosen mouthpieces, SPENCER and ANDREWS. SPENCER read with great gusto extracts from his article in the *Tribune* on the antecedents of the Twenty-third-street delegation, and ANDREWS retorted by offering to compare the past record of himself or his delegation with that of their opponents. The *Tribune*, 5,000 copies of which containing SPENCER's article, he said, had been freighted up to Syracuse for distribution in the Convention. The final issue of the contest between the two delegations is regarded as a triumph of the Conservatives, for although they were not admitted to the Convention and did not expect to be, yet they had the satisfaction of breaking up the nice little arrangement between the Radical delegation and the State Committee, by which they were to be ignored entirely and not allowed even a Committee to hear their claims.

Mr. ANDREWS maintained his right to be heard with great earnestness, and soon got the body of the Convention with him. Not only did the Conservative delegation force a Committee to hear their claims, but the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. GILBSON, in presenting his report, candidly admitted that there had been irregularities on both sides, and closed by recommending that the Convention adopt some action by which the differences between the New-York Republicans might be speedily harmonized. As Mr. ANDREWS had previously told the Convention that this was all they had come for, they justly deemed that they had won the victory, and their leader having good-humoredly returned thanks, they retired in a body.

An attempt was made by Senator MADDEN, just before the Convention adjourned, to carry out the recommendation of the Committee, by a resolution empowering the State Central Committee to investigate the irregularities of the party in New-York City if possible, and settle their differences, but it was violently opposed by SPENCER, and finally laid on the table. A majority of the delegates had left the hall, or it might have met a different fate.

The Convention was largely attended, many ladies being present at the opening session. The address of the Chairman was received with much enthusiasm, and that portion bearing upon the impeachment of the President loudly applauded. The resolutions, which were read by Senator WHITE, who was also their author, were also warmly indorsed, though it was nearly midnight when they were presented and the hall was not more than a third full. Dr. SCHNEIDER's additional resolve favoring a modification of the Excise and Sunday laws, was favorably received by the audience, and the few temperate remarks he made in its support were generally applauded and went far to secure its adoption.

The Convention adjourned a few minutes past midnight, with nine cheers for the success of the ticket.

Regular Proceedings of the Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The Convention was called to order at noon to-day by HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman of the General Committee.

WALDO HUTCHINS moved that Hon. JAMES GIBSON be appointed temporary Chairman. Carried.

Messrs. HUTCHINS and DUDLEY were appointed to conduct Mr. GIBSON to the chair.

On taking the chair Mr. GIBSON said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of your distinguished body. You are convened for the purpose of enunciating the principles of the great Union Party of the nation, and selecting its standard-bearers in the approaching conflict—not of arms but of principles; not with bullets but with ballots. It is important that they be chosen well and wisely, for they are to be exponents of the principles we profess, and will, if elected, be expected to enforce them effectually. The election is one the importance of which cannot be denied, and should not be concealed. With the slaughter of our great leader, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the bullet of the assassin, the administration of the Government fell, by law, into the hands of one who, though elected by Union votes and on the platform of Union principles, has never lost an opportunity to betray those who elected him, and sacrifice the cause he was chosen to sustain. He sought this end last year by feeble efforts; but defeated then, he seeks it now by covert and more dangerous means. He sought it then by an appeal to the popular will, and swinging around the circle, in every place he said and did, hearers he disgraced the office he occupies by the matter as well as the manner of his speeches. But taught by that experience that he can never attain his ends through Union votes, he now seeks success by the aid of the rebel element and their Copperhead associates he formerly so fiercely denounced. If he shall succeed in this, the war through which we have successfully passed, and in which we supposed we had conquered, is not only not terminated, but must be fought again. Shall this be so? No! Never! The blood of our brothers, shed like water on every battle-field, calls to us from the ground never by our faithlessness or inaction to lose the cause they died to save. If we are true to arm and faithful in the future as in the past to the great principles for which we have struggled, dismissing all doubts, hesitations and bickerings, and harmoniously uniting on men, who, as we believe, will faithfully execute these principles we shall be well prepared to enter upon the canvass with peace and unity in our own border and determination in our action, we shall bring the election to a glorious result, and the gates of the secession crew and all their abettors shall not prevail against us.

Mr. GILBSON moved that ALLEN COOPER, of New-York; E. H. NOLL, of Steuben, and JOHN OAKEY, of Kings be appointed temporary Secretaries.

The roll of Delegates was then called. On calling the names of the New-York delegation, Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS said that when the roll was begun with he had presented credentials. [Cheers and hisses.]

Mr. ANDREWS—You may hiss and cheer and cheer and hiss just as long as you please, but I will be heard before this Convention. When the roll of delegates was ordered called, I stated for myself and associates that we appeared here claiming the seats for New-York. I presented the list of our delegates, and I contend that that list must be called with the lists from other counties. No parliamentarian will argue against that position, and I insist on the calling of the names handed in by me. [Cheers and hisses.]

The President—The Secretary will proceed with the calling of the roll in the regular order.

Mr. GILBSON, of Suffolk, moved the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District on contested seats.

RUFUS ANDREWS insisted on the calling of the names from New-York handed up by him. It was a new thing, he said, in a Republican Convention, for the Secretary to determine who are or who are not delegates. It has been hawked about the streets and in some of the newspapers that he (Mr. ANDREWS) is a Conservative, a Thurlow Weed man, and all that sort of thing, when it was well known that his relations with that gentleman were severed three years ago. He and his associates did not come here to create discord; they wanted harmony, and they did not want to oust the other delegates out of their seats. They were here to do all in their power to harmonise the differences that now exist among Republicans in New-York, and to save that City if possible. He protested against the assumption of the State Committee to determine who are regular. The list must be called, and the contestants must have a hearing before a proper committee.

JOHN L. PARKER, of Cayuga, took ground in favor of the reading of the credentials of the contestants, and the reference of their case to a committee.

Mr. HAMILTON HARRIS said the State Committee did not certify to the regularity of any delegation. The credentials of the New-York delegation were presented by CHARLES S. SPENCER, and all the State Committee did was to certify that those credentials were presented from a committee, and that for the past year has been recognized as the regular Republican Committee of New-York.

CHARLES S. SPENCER said that the Radical delegation, of which he was a member, courted the broadest investigation, never doubting the result, but sure, whatever may be the issue, to return home and work with might and main for the ticket and platform. He, too, asked that the names be read, and he thought that among them were names which would be recognised as belonging to those who deserted their party in her sorest need.

Mr. RUFUS H. ANDREWS would cheerfully compare his party record and fealty with the record of Mr. SPENCER.

The list of contestants was then called, and the motion for a Committee of Sixteen on Contested Seats was adopted.

Mr. R. H. LOW moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed to report permanent officers, which was carried.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved that the rules of the State Assembly be adopted as the rules of this Convention, which was carried.

Mr. M. MADDEN, of Orange, moved that the Committee on Organization be requested to report for permanent President the name of Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, which was carried.

THE COMMITTEES.

The President announced the Committee on Contested Seats as follows:

Messrs. Wm. H. Gleason, Wm. H. Robertson, Peter Coutine, Charles L. Beale, G. W. Rogers, Stillman Foote, John C. Churchill, L. T. Marshall, Peter B. Rathbone, Edward Countryman, Thaddeus W. Collins, Wm. H. Lamfort, Leren Green and Albert Sherwood.

Committee on Permanent Organization—Messrs. Charles S. Spencer, Francis A. Thomas, A. M. Bliss, H. G. Eastman, R. E. Low, Philip Tenayck, F. D. Curtis, L. W. Russell, Bemas Brookway, David J. Mitchell, T. C. Platt, Lyman Corydon, A. Lapham, John Savery, Geo. D. Lamont and James Steward.

On motion the respective delegates were authorized to select members of the State Committee by Congressional Districts.

A recess was taken till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. A. H. LAFLIN, of Herkimer, moved that all resolutions relating to a platform be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. The motion was carried.

Mr. ANDREW D. WHITE, of Onondaga, moved for a committee of two from each judicial district, to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, and to lay that motion on the table for the present.

The President called for the report of the Committee on Contested Seats. The Committee not responding the President called for the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, whereupon Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER reported the following, which was adopted unanimously, the name of ROSCOE CONKLING eliciting cheers:

For Permanent President—Hon Roscoe Conkling.

Vice-Presidents—First District—M. Culver, A. J. H. Duganne; Second District—Frederick Scholes, J. H. Ketchum; Third District—Albert R. Fox, John Lyon; Fourth District—N. Laban Judson, S. Loudon; Fifth District—J. W. Dwight, J. Glass; Sixth District—C. M. Tiss, D. C. White; Seventh District—J. L. Parker, R. E. Lapham; Eighth District—Albert Sherwood, Leven Steen. Secretaries—William Drummond, John O. Johnson, H. S. Baker, H. L. Grose, Frank David, Joseph Mason, J. R. Tyler, M. C. Rice, Solomon Spitzer, Allen Cooper, John Oakey, A. H. Sawyer, Lyman R. Lyon.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, Chairman.

FRANK D. CURTIS, Secretary.

Gen. VAN WYCK and Senator WHITE were appointed to conduct Mr. CONKLING to the chair.

On taking the chair Mr. CONKLING said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: You have my very grateful acknowledgments for the honor you are pleased to bestow upon me, and still more for the kindness with which you greet me. Speaking for a great and sacred cause, you represent a party the most glorious since free government began. Born of the emergencies, of a portentious hour, the leaves have fallen but ten times since its banner was unfurled. And now behold its achievement! Its mission. It had no policy or platform to mount; it was inspired by a creed older than the Government itself. It came into existence instinct with progress, humanity and liberty. It was a party of ideas, not of privilege for a few, but of human rights for all. That it should have gained ascendancy almost at once was as natural as the heaving of the tides or the action of human instinct. Majorities alone could give it ascendancy, and free majorities are sure to be on the side of human nature. But popular success is only an opportunity. Before a party deserves lasting confidence it must do more than triumph in elections; it must manifest genius for administration and capacity for government equal to the occasion it accepts. It is by this rule that the country will try the Republican Union organization, in measuring its deserts in the past and its hopes for the future. Its past is six years. In 1861 it succeeded to what had once been the Government of the United States. The Republic was almost extinct; the Treasury was bankrupt; the Army was surrendered; the Navy was scattered in distant seas; the Union was in form dissolved; traitors sat in the Cabinet and in Congress; a traitor presided in the Senate; a dupe of traitors held the Presidential chair; disaffection was everywhere, and half a continent was in revolt. Such a predicament had never been known in the experience of nations. Was restoration possible? The Kings and the Cabinets of Christendom said no! Our political opponents said no! The foes of liberty and its timid friends said no! The Republican Party said yes, and moved calmly forward, weakened and obstructed in the rear by words and by deeds which will forever render the record as dark for one political party as for the other. It will be bright with imperishable achievements. Impossibilities were trampled down; the Government was recreated and effectively administered in all its branches; the greatest war of the century was conducted to a complete consummation, and finally constitutional and institutional liberty prevailed where 4,000,000 people and their successors had clanked their chains, until nowhere, nowhere throughout the all the broad Republic does the sun rise upon a master or set upon a slave. This is an outline of past, is it not enough? Was it not enough to anchor the Government, to unite the nation, and to inspire coming generations? It would have been enough against all the machinations that mortal eye could see or mortal apprehension fear. Had there been nothing to cope with beyond the treason of the South, the disaffection of our political opponents, and the hostility of foreign Powers, the Union would have readjusted itself upon a safe and lasting basis, and the nation would have soared to a point of material and ideal progress which the eye of Prophecy has hardly seen. Had no household betrayal befallen us the Republican Party would ere now have performed its original mission, perhaps its whole mission. Questions would then have received attention which ought to-day to occupy the public mind—questions commercial, industrial and financial in their character. Whether either of the existing parties would have been found adapted to the needs and exigencies of the country as they would then have been needed, need not be decided now. Both of them might have been dismissed, perhaps, and their places gived to new organizations. Stopping there, the record of the Radical Party would have been the history of the Republic in its greatest and most heroic age. But this was not to be. Having surmounted every obstacle—having put under its feet every opposition—having banished every visible danger—the nation was not permitted to enter upon its new life of peace and prosperity. A bullet changed a policy and almost established a dynasty. Millions of bullets had tried in vain; but assassination is a more exact science than war, more precise than Shylock's knife. Had murder done either less or more it had lost but by striking till it came to ANDREW JOHNSON, and sparing him it won—

"Oh! for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason like a deadly blight
Comes o'er the counsels of the brave,
To blast them in their hour of might."

How just is fate's remorseless logic. How instruments of evil become base and dwarfish in the ratio of the harm they do. The Atlantic Cable was unharmed, and its mystic spark unquenched by all great ocean's billows, yet one little bit of sordid steel could paralyze the electricity which would have thrilled around the world. So the march of human progress which flows and armies could not check, stumbles over the apostacy of one degraded man. To this, the day of unexpected trial and of deep humiliation, the nation needs again the same spirit and the same energies which have overmastered all perils of the last six years. The heroes of the war, (and by heroes I mean no soldiers so much as the private soldiers,) and the men and the women who stood by them, these are they to whom the nation groans for aid. We went to war to gain peace—lasting peace. We conquered, and the law of nations and of nature gave us the right to require security for the future. We had a right to make sure that the red eye of battle had closed never to open more upon fraternal strife. Congress upheld this right. A recreant Executive denied it. The issue thus made was carried to the grand assizes of the American people. It was submitted to that great jury, from whose verdict it is written there shall be no earthly appeal. Executive power and patronage, joined by our political opponents, did their shameless work, but against them all a volume of indignation swept the land like a torrent, and in the Fortieth Congress there were found hardly President's men enough to call the yeas and nays. Thus instructed, Congress passed acts embodying the freshly-recorded judgment of the people. ANDREW JOHNSON had said that the Thirty-ninth Congress, chosen in the midst of war, was unequal to the problem of peace, and ignorant of the public sense; yet after the elections of 1866, no less than before, veto followed veto, until in a year there were twelve or more, and this in a republic. In England, crowned monarchy as she is, there has not been a veto in 160 years. Britons, though their Constitution permits it, will not brook the executive throttle upon acts of Parliament. Vetoes were hateful to them as the writs of SAMUEL and CHARLES and to the men who dethroned JAMES for granting amnesty to traitors; and they are hateful to the men who are breaking down railings to royal parks and carrying universal suffrage. But in free America we bear vetoes, and we could be thankful if vetoes were the worst of Executive inflictions. We have deeper wrongs than these. We see bills vetoed, and then when they become laws we see them evaded and defied upon pretence that they are wanting in the very things for which the veto was put forth. We see the nation insulted by a message to Congress, intended to stab our financial credit; a message wickedly intimating that by chastising traitors the American people have become liable to pay the debts of the lately rebellious States. In plain perversion of law, if not in open defiance of law, we see the removal of the unfriendly Minister of War, who has been a "cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night" through the long watch and agony of the Republic; we see the most brilliant soldier of his time deprived of his command and treated like a culprit, because he is ably and successfully executing the laws of the land; we see others equally blameless driven from their posts of duty; we see reconstruction hindered and prevented, Legislation and Union baffled, order destroyed and peace disturbed by every makeshift and subterfuge that sinister invention can desire; to cap the climax of usurpation and effrontery, a proclamation issues, giving oblivion to treason in its rankest, guiltiest forms. This proclamation, without law and against law, assumes to over-ride the disabilities imposed by act of Congress not only, but which New-York, and every other loyal State, unless perplexed, Kentucky and Delaware be exceptions, have declared shall be imbedded in the bulwarks of the Constitution itself. What does all this mean? It means usurpation as much as LOUIS of France meant usurpation when he said, "The State, that is me." It means that the Executive grasp is clutching unlawful and dangerous forms; it means that the acting President of the United States and those whose creature he is, are assuming forbidden prerogatives, menacing the wishes not only of the public sentiment, but for purposes aimed against the security, if not against the existence of the Government. Do you ask me how far they will go? I answer, as far as they dare. Do you ask me how far they dare go? I answer, as far as the approaching elections shall bid them dare. Do you ask for the remedy? It lies, in the first instance, with the people at the polls, and afterward, if need be, with the people in Congress assembled. I do not mean, as some have insisted, that Congress should remain in perpetual or extraordinary session, and strain or transcend the Constitution by taking from him the Presidential powers vested by the Constitution in the Executive alone; nor do I mean that Congress should, by any legislative device, attempt to circumvent or supersede the chief Executive office. As well might a court, because a Sheriff or Marshal was unfaithful, attempt to execute its process itself. The Constitution says the President, not Congress, shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. If the President cannot be trusted with the functions of this office, if he has done acts which forfeit his right to exercise the powers of his place, if he is so fatally bent on mischief that he is not fit to be left unwatched or untied, the Constitution prescribes the remedy. It is not that Congress shall usurp or curtail the Executive office, nor that the two Houses shall crouch like watch-dogs baying to prevent Executive action. No such contrivance finds place in the charter of our liberties. No extremity can ever justify it. Any condition of things demanding such a resort will demand something more. It is not for me to express, nor even to form an opinion of the grounds for impeachment which may exist. The duty I may in another place be called upon to do imposes silence and abstinence upon me, and besides, from the outset it has been my earnest hope that the country might be spared the anxiety and disturbance incident to deposing the chief officer of the Government. But I may be permitted to say that whenever the acting President cannot be restrained within loyal limits, except by being shorn of the constitutional powers of his office and kept continually cowed by sections of Congress avowedly maintained for that purpose, the welfare, the dignity, the judgment the conscience of the nation will demand higher and sterner methods. If, indeed, such a juncture shall ever arise, let the grand inquest of the nation present the accused for his crimes and misdemeanors; let him have an impartial trial, and, if found guilty, let him be consigned by judicial sentence, as he will be by the slightest judgment of mankind to an infamy as immortal as the curse he has bestowed. But such a proceeding is a last resort. If anything can curb the President before it is too late, it is our success in the canvass now progressing. The public journals of our political opponents, feeling the odium of openly espousing the Executive, are nervously and boisterously disclaiming affiliation with him, but the stratagem is too transparent, and it comes too late. The diminished Union vote in the North and California, although wholly due to local and personal issues, is set down to Presidential popularity, and immense harm has already come from the encouragement thus derived. Should other States be equally heedless of the general interest at stake, should the Union column falter, every vote cast against us will be counted an indorsement of the recent acts of ANDREW JOHNSON, and will embolden him to yet other aggressions. The issue then is between disintegration, commotion and exhaustion on the one side, and on the other, union, tranquility and prosperity. The country wants repose, wants an end of reconstruction, not only for the sake of reconstruction, but for the sake of the interests which lie behind; the statesmanship of the nation is needed for other questions; the commercial and industrial affairs of the country, the interests of American labor, and especially the finances now becoming in some quarters the subject of wild and ruinous theories. All need the most careful and enlightened treatment. Taxes press upon the people; prices are oppressive. Relief is a just and reasonable demand, and it can be found both in legislation and administration, if we can but get rid of the political confusion and political mischief in the Government, which jar into ceaseless commotion the minds and energies of all concerned. We need measures of retrenchment and reform, of honest and exact administration, of thorough application and development of our resources; and thus it can be made easier for every human being in the land to live, and to advance in the best aims of life. The first thing in order is the triumph of right in the approaching elections. In this, as in all things else, the part of New-York, is the leading influential part—imperial in everything—the first Republican State in Christendom—this great commonwealth towers in nothing more than in political influence in the nation. She never speaks in vain. She will not do so now. Let her but keep on the right side and her sister States will follow, and the clouds will vanish and the Union be everywhere established upon foundations of universal and impartial liberty and justice. And there will be done all that man can do to crown with immortality a nationality incontestibly the greatest the world has ever seen.

Mr. WHITE called from the table his motion for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and it was adopted.

Mr. A. H. LAFLIN moved that there be appointed a State Committee of three members at large, the same to be appointed by the President.

Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS moved that Messrs. BENJ. FIELD, JAMES TERWILLIGER and LUTHER B. CALDWELL, be the three delegates at large. "We are going to have a loud canvass this Fall," said Mr. HUTCHINS, "and we want men of experience and hard workers."

Mr. JOHN L. PARKER insisted that the appointment of the three members at large should be left with the President; that was the course pursued last year and there is no good reason for departing from it now. He would say further that in times past we have had too much experience in the State Committee, and we will be just as well off if we have a little less experience in the future.

Mr. O'DONNELL, of Lewis, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. GLEASON, of Suffolk, from the Committee on contested seats reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates from the City of New-York, headed by JOSHUA G. ADEE, is the regularly elected delegation, and entitled to seats in the Convention.

RUFUS G. ANDREWS said he stood here as a loyal citizen of the United States, and as a long-tried member of the Republican Party. He was opposed to bickerings and cliques within the party. He and his associates thought they had as good right to seats here as the sitting delegates, still they do not claim admission, but rather a recognition as Republicans by the Convention. All they ask is fairness, but there are some who would proscribe every member of the delegation because of some political mistakes that they may have made in the past. Mr. GREELEY denounces us in a shameful manner because some of us went to the Philadelphia Convention, and yet it is only two years since Mr. GREELEY himself bolted the regular Republican nomination for Mayor in our City. If men are to be proscribed for political mistakes, how far will the rule extend? Our party is made up of men who, within the past few years, have widely differed. Our party is strong, but not strong enough to deal in such proscription. He repeated that his delegation only claimed recognition at the hands of the Convention, and he moved that the matter of reorganizing the party in New-York be referred to CHARLES S. SPENCER, THOMAS MURPHY and BENJAMIN FIELD, the plan they recommend to be accepted as a finality.

CHARLES S. SPENCER opposed the motion. He cheerfully conceded all that Mr. ANDREWS claims for himself as a consistent Radical Republican, and he was utterly unable to account for his position in this matter. It is notorious that the men with whom he is acting supported the Democratic State ticket last Fall, and they cannot deny it. A year ago they adopted a resolution against giving to the black man the right to vote, and it certainly is coolness on their part to ask for any recognition at the hands of this Convention. We have a good and thorough organization in New-York, and if those gentlemen are the good Republicans that they claim to be that organization is all that they need. That organization was brought about by the State Convention last year, and the proposition of Mr. ANDREWS is simply to have this Convention undo what was done so well then.

Mr. ANDREWS explained that the resolution against negro suffrage was adopted by only a few members of the Committee, and in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, a gentleman who, as State Senator, is on the record in favor of giving to the black man the right to vote.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. ANDREWS, and it was lost, and the resolution of the Committee on Contested Seats was adopted.

A motion that the Convention proceed to vote for candidate for Secretary of State was carried.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER nominated Gen. HUDSON LAWRENCE, of New-York.

Mr. D. D. T. MARSHALL nominated Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, of New-York.

Mr. JOHN C. GREEN nominated Gen. MCKEAN, of Saratoga.

Gen. MCKEAN received 270, Gen. BARLOW 101 and Gen. LAWRENCE 5 votes.

The nomination of Gen. MCKEAN was made unanimous.

Mr. LYMAN TREMAINE nominated CALVIN T. HULBURD, of St. Lawrence, for Comptroller.

Judge FOLGER nominated THOMAS C. HILLHOUSE, of Ontario.

Mr. HULBURD received 238 and Mr. H

THE TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS

Serious Charges Against the Captains and Crews of the Steamship Baltic and Bark Atlantic from Bremen.

AFFIDAVITS OF PASSENGERS.

Further Charges Against Faas—Letter of Bernard Casserly.

The searching investigations lately made by the Commissioners of Emigration in the case of the Austrian ship *Guiseppe Baccarcich* and the exposure which those investigations made necessarily attracted much public attention. Since then we have had further charges against the Antwerp shipping agent, FAAS, and a revelation of emigrant treatment, not only during the passage of the vessel, but before their sailing, at Antwerp, which has received a universal condemnation and demands immediate redress. The story of emigrant grievances, of the character complained of by the passengers of *Guiseppe Baccarcich*, unhappily does not end with their narration, for we have now before us the affidavits of passengers by the ship *Atlantic*, from Bremen, and by the steamship *Baltic* from the same port, which disclose a condition of things during the voyages, if possible more harrowing and disgusting if less fatal in the results.

The passengers of the bark *Atlantic*, two hundred and eighty-three in number, arrived on the 21st inst., and of the steamship *Baltic*, nine hundred in number, arrived on the 26th inst., represented to the boarding officers of the Commissioners of Emigration on arrival at Quarantine, that they had been subjected to ill treatment and had been furnished with bad and insufficient food and water during the voyage. The general agent of the Commissioners, who is Superintendent of the Landing Department at the garden, immediately deputed Capt. O. H. TRUE, the efficient officer who brought to light the complaints of the passengers of the Austrian ship, *G. Baccarcich*, to make an examination.

CAPT. TRUE'S STATEMENT.

Capt. TRUE, pursuant to his instructions, went on board first the steamship *Baltic*, where he conversed with the passengers, all of whom he found indignant at the treatment they had received during the voyage. They confirmed the complaints made by several of their number under oath before a notary at Castle Garden, that the food they received was bad, ill-cooked and insufficient in quantity, and that the water was unfit to drink. They further charged the Captain with inattention to their remonstrances, the officers with various abuses and the crew with rifling their trunks. He confirms, in fact, in every particular, the allegations made in the affidavits, from which we extract as follows:

COMPLAINT UNDER OATH OF L. LENHARDT, CHARLES HENRI, WILHELM NEUMAIER, FREDERICK DEPUY AND OTHERS.

The complaint of the above sets out with a general charge against the quality of provisions supplied, and of bad water. The say that the bread was not baked enough—"some days being perfectly raw;" that they got hard, black bread, "mouldy, with long hair growing on it," disgusting to look at; that the "beef was often stinking, and that nobody could or would eat it; that some of the passengers often showed this to the Captain, but he took no notice of it whatever." They state that they received but a quarter-pound of bread in the morning only; for supper they got tea, sometimes a little butter, sometimes salt herrings, but that even these were bad—"not eatable;" that the water was boiled, unfit to drink, and that there was favoritism in its distribution; that men, old women and children were driven away frequently without water, when some young women favorites were permitted to carry it away by the pailful. The deponents further say that it was impossible for them to live on the food supplied them, and that they had to buy from the cooks that cooked for the cabin passengers. One DOMINICK SIETEFF swears "that he every day bought nearly two pounds of bread, for which he paid the baker; that he also bought meat every day of the cook, for which he paid two francs a day;" and the others swear that "they had to buy provisions every day, and paid the same prices as SIETEFF did for them."

WILHELM NEUMAIER complains that his trunk was broken open, his watch stolen, and that, owing to the want of order on board, many fellow-passengers lost their effects. And the statement of all the deponents concurs that the steerage of the ship never got cleaned; that dirt was there in such a quantity that a shovel only could have removed it, and that in consequence the air was foul and unhealthy.

COMPLAINT OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE SAILING VESSEL ATLANTIC.

The complaint of the passengers of the bark *Atlantic*, which is signed by fifty-three of them, sets out that the provisions were poor and not sufficient in quantity, the meat being stinky and full of worms; the bread also full of worms, and that the water was only given in small quantities—a half wine bottle a day for two adults; that their treatment was inhuman, and that several of their number were struck by the mate, named SPEELE, with a club; that on arrival at New-York the mate showed a document which he asked them to sign, to the effect that they were satisfied with the treatment they had received during the voyage; that one of their number, ADOLPH WINTERLE, refused to sign on the ground that the statements were untrue, when the mate caught him by the throat and said, "You dog, it is your fault that the passengers will not sign this document," that some of the passengers getting scared signed it, afraid of being abused also.

CHRISTINE WAGEMANN swears that she had to pay five groschen to the cook for a drink of water. They further swear that they complained to the Captain, but the only reply they received was that what the men did was right.

The Commissioners of Emigration have reported the cases of these vessels to the Special Agent of the Treasury Department in this City, C. A PLUMB, Esq., with the view to having his aid and assistance in the investigations set on foot by them.

FURTHER CHARGES AGAINST FAAS, OF ANTWERP.

The following letter from Mr. CASSERLY was handed us, with the subjoined affidavits, for publication in yesterday's paper, but from pressure of matter we were unable to print it:

In reply to the article of VAN NESS & DREYER, in the TIMES of to-day, I inclose you two affidavits of six emigrants, who suffered through FAAS, and were refused by VAN NESS & DREYER to be refunded the amounts overcharged by FAAS, simply because VAN NESS & DREYER were ignorant of the fact that we knew anything about these cases.

I also inclose a sworn statement of the parties referred to in the TIMES of Friday morning, and in the article of VAN NESS & DREYER this morning, showing how the affidavit was procured from them.

I send these to be used in such manner as you may deem proper. If published, and it is necessary to do so, you can attach my name to the statement,

Yours truly, B. CASSERLY.

I have some thirty cases more against them, in which the affidavits are not quite ready.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned steerage passengers of steamship *Arago*, from Havre, Sept. 19, 1867, went to the office of VAN NESS & DREYER, at No. 205 Chambers-street, New-York City, and got our orders for railroad tickets, which we had received from J. N. FAAS, at Havre, exchanged, and at the same time received the amounts of which we had been overcharged. but first signing a paper by the request of VAN NESS & DREYER of the contents of which we were ignorant.

We are very thankful to the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York, for the steps they have taken in our behalf, without which we are satisfied and believe we would not have received our rights.

Pet Hensler, Jacob Riedengrus, Jacob Kiffins, Grissen Antoine, George Zangar, George Fellmuth, Landolen Frendel, Jacob Grisin, Joseph Kohler, Frederick Burckhardt.

Sworn before me this 20th day of September, 1867, by the above-named parties.

WM. H. SIMTH, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.: ANTHON PFEIFER, JOSEPH WIDMANN and BERNHARD KOLL being duly sworn say, and each for himself says, that these deponents went this day together to the office of VAN NESS & DREYER, No. 205 Chambers-street, agents of the New-York and Erie Railway, and presented the orders received from J. N. FAAS, for railroad tickets per emigrant train, to their destination, viz.: Milwaukie, Wis., and at the time of presenting said orders they stated to the agent in the office that they had paid for their railroad tickets in gold, and wished to know if they could not get something back of what they had paid in Europe, to which said agent replied that the fare cost $15 for each passenger, and he could give them nothing back, and thereupon handed to these deponents tickets to their destinations, which said tickets read and are stamped as follows: Issued by the Erie Railway Company. Good for one emigrant passage. New-York to Milwaukie. From New-York to Dunkirk, *via* Erie Railway. From Dunkirk to Erie, *via* Buffalo and State Line Railroad, From Erie to Cleveland, *via* Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad. From Cleveland to Toledo, *via* Cleveland and Toledo Railroad. From Toledo to Chicago, *via* Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. From Chicago to Milwaukie, *via* Chicago and Milwaukie Railway, &c., and stamped Erie Railway Office, VAN NESS & DREYER, Sept. 10, 1867. And these deponents request that the amounts (making a total of 179 francs, gold,) of which they were severally defrauded by J. N. FAAS, be recovered for them by the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York. And further these deponents say not.

JOSEPH WIDMANN,
ANTHON PFEIFER,
BERNHARD KOLL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of September, 1867. RAPHAEL WEIL, Notary Public.

City and County of New-York, ss.: MICHAEL TOSSING, ADAM DORSAM and THEODOR WILDE, being duly sworn, say, and each for himself says, that these deponents went together to the office of VAN NESS & DREYER, No. 205 Chambers-street, Agents of the Erie Railway, and presented the orders received from J. N. FAAS, for railroad tickets, per emigrant train, to their several destinations, as follows: Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo., and at the time of presenting said orders they stated to the agent in the office that they had paid for their tickets in gold and wished to know if it was all right, to which said agent replied, yes, that is all right, we only receive it in passage-money, and thereupon handed to these deponents tickets for transportation to their several destinations, which said tickets read and are stamped as follows: "Issued by the Erie Railway Company. Good for one Emigrant Passage. New-York to Chicago, Ill. From New-York to Salamanca, *via* Erie Railway. From Salamanca to Cleveland, *via* Atlantic and Great Western Railway. From Cleveland to Toledo, *via* Cleveland and Toledo Railroad. From Toledo to Chicago, *via* Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, &c.;" and stamped, "Erie Railway Office, VAN NESS & DREYER, September 9, 1867." And these deponents request that the amount, making a total of sixty and a quarter francs, gold, of which they were severally defrauded by J. N. FAAS, be recovered for them by the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York. And further these deponents say not.

THEODOR WILDE,
ADAM DORSAM,
MICHAEL TOSSING.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 9th day of September, 1867. RAPHAEL WEIL, Notary Public.

OUR MARKETS.

Letter From Comptroller Connolly in Response to a Letter from the Citizen's Association.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 21, 1867.

Peter Cooper, Esq., Chairman Citizen's Association of New-York.

SIR—In relation to the public markets of the City, it is proper to state, that the whole system and management of this important interest, so far as the Department of Finance is concerned, has engaged the earnest attention of the Comptroller, with the view, if possible, to introduce reforms and improvements wherever practicable.

The rent of stalls held by persons engaged in the wholesale trade, has been considerably advanced in order, not only to equalize them but also to increase the revenue from this source; a measure which has, thus far, been as successful as could be expected. The rent for stands occupied by those exclusively employed in the retail trade, has also been increased to correspond with the necessary expenses, as well as to augment the revenue accruing therefrom.

On the 1st of August last the Comptroller adopted a system of tickets for the convenience of farmers and gardeners who bring the products of their farms and gardens to our markets in wagons. These tickets are issued to the owners of market wagons, and are so arranged as to express upon the face of them their value ($1 50) and the time for which they are given, (six days,) in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance regulating markets. These tickets have five coupons attached to each, so that the holder is at liberty to use it as may be necessary. It is the duty of the Collectors of Market Fees to collect these coupons daily from all holders of tickets.

Immediately after the tickets were introduced the fees were increased twenty-five per cent., an advance which was cheerfully complied with by persons engaged in the market-wagon traffic.

This arrangement, to collect fees by issuing tickets, has proved entirely successful, the revenue having increased fully three hundred per cent. since its adoption.

It has been the intention of the Comptroller to offer to the farmers and gardeners every facility, consistent with the laws and ordinances, for the disposal of their produce in our markets, and the Police authorities, as well as the Health officers, have been as lenient in the exercise of their duties in requiring the streets to be vacated at the proper hour, as circumstances would permit.

All of our citizens are alike interested in the subject of market supplies, and it is not only the interest, but the duty of the Corporation of New-York to make provision for the accommodation of all classes of the people who are engaged in raising and bringing their produce to our markets.

It may not be uninteresting here to add some details, showing the localities of the farms and gardens from whence our supplies of vegetables are mostly drawn, &c., &c.

It has been ascertained that an average of 170 market-wagons visit this City daily, to vend their products in the vicinity of the various markets. Of these about eleven-sixteenths are from Long Island, three-sixteenths from New-Jersey, one-sixteenth from the upper portion of Manhattan Island, and one-sixteenth from Westchester County. These wagons usually arrive during the night, or early in the morning of the day of sale. But very few of the persons owning these wagons occupy stands in the markets, not to exceed ten in all. Of the number of those who are thus engaged in selling vegetables and other products of the garden and farm from their wagons ten-sixteenths are Americans, three-sixteenths Germans and three-sixteenths Irish. There is another class who are mere speculators, say some twenty, who have wagons labeled with localities in New-Jersey, Long Island, &c., who secure permanent stands, and thus obtain advantages over the farmers and gardeners, which is a source of complaint on their part.

The Comptroller is ready, at any time, to cooperate with others in improving the present system or substituting another in its stead. The proposition to rent or lease the markets of the City, to responsible parties, for a limited period, is now under consideration, and if it should be deemed advisable by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to whom the measure may be submitted, to do so, the revenues therefrom will undoubtedly be greatly increased, as our markets would then be made to assimilate more directly to the character of private enterprise, the Corporation reserving the right to exercise a general supervision over them, the same as it does over ferry and other franchises.

Respectfully submitted,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

OUR WHARVES AND PIERS.

Their Wretched Condition and Management—Plans for the Improvement of the River Front—Circular from the Citizens' Association.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 20, 1867.

The Citizens' Association begs leave to invite your attention to the necessity of steps being again taken to procure legislative action for the purpose of inaugurating a system of wharves and piers commensurate with the present and future wants of the City of New-York.

It is unnecessary for the Association to lay before you interests suffering so severely from the present wretched condition and management of our wharves and piers, and so keenly alive to the advantages enjoyed in this respect over New-York in all the principal cities of the world, the losses, embarrassments and drawbacks to which our commerce is in consequence subjected. The interests not only of our City, but of the entire country, demand an immediate change in our wharf and pier system.

Fully impressed with the importance of the subject, this Association, early in the Summer of last year, took active steps toward inaugurating in the port of New-York a broad and comprehensive system of wharves and piers equal to the commercial wants and importance of the metropolis.

Accurate surveys of the river front of New-York and Brooklyn were made by competent engineers, and colored maps prepared, showing the exact condition of every wharf, bulkhead and pier.

All the laws from 1686 in relation to the land below original high water mark were examined and codified, and opinions obtained from eminent jurists as to the present rights of the State, City and private individuals thereto and to the structures thereon.

The Association appeared before the Special Senate Committee, assembled in this City last Fall, to examine into the condition of our wharves and piers, and presented a carefully prepared statement of the whole subject.

The Committee made a full report to the Senate, showing the necessity of immediate action and suggested the plan of a Commission.

The Association, after consultation with the different interests involved, prepared the draft of a law creating a State Board or Commission to take charge of the wharves and piers.

This proposed law was cordially endorsed and supported by the Chamber of Commerce, the Corn Exchange, the Shipowners' Association, and the various commercial interests, which, after severe labor and protracted consultations, had been harmonized in the bill. This bill was introduced into the Senate, and passed that body with but two dissenting votes. In the lower House, however, it was defeated by corrupt combinations made in the interests of local politicians.

In the face of this corrupt combination in the Assembly, it was impossible for the Association to have this bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, although the vote that it received in the Assembly and in the Senate augurs well for its ultimate success.

The Association intends to again agitate the subject of our wharves and piers, and to continue the work until a substantial reform has been inaugurated.

There are three plans for the improvement of our river front:

First—A sale of all the wharf property owned by the City at public auction to the highest bidder, leaving private individuals to continue the present structures or erect others upon a different plan, as interest may prompt.

Second—The transfer of all wharf property to a Commission, to be appointed by the Legislature or by the Mayor, with power to sell to private individuals who will covenant to erect a certain kind of structure, the Commission retaining the power of fixing the rates of wharfage [illegible] district.

This is the only plan which has ever received the hearty support of all classes of men whose business requires attention to the subject of our wharf improvements. It was the plan prepared by the Citizens' Association, and so earnestly supported by our commercial interests.

Third—The formation of a Wharf Company to be incorporated, to receive all the profits of their enterprise, precisely as do banking or railroad companies. The company would have the right to acquire private wharf property, and would be required to erect structures commensurate with the wants of our commerce.

This would require the outlay of a large amount of money, which capitalists would hesitate to make, so long as the Legislature shall retain the power of prescribing the rates of wharfage.

The wharf property of this district is divided into five classes:

1. That consisting of wharves owned solely by the City.
2. That owned partly by the City and partly by private individuals.
3. That owned wholly by private persons.
4. That whereof the land under water is held in fee by the City or by private persons.
5. That where the piers are erected upon the land owned by the State.

The rights that arise in consequence of the above divisions are multifarious and must be carefully dealt with.

An illustration of the practical application of the second plan is found in the Liverpool docks. These are under the control of a Public Board or Commission, organized and appointed by act of Parliament, which formed the model for the act introduced by the Citizens' Association in the last Legislature.

Illustrations of the third plan submitted are found in the government of the London docks. Among the most important of these are the London, Victoria, East India, West India, Saint Katherine's, Commercial and Southampton Dock Companies.

These companies are private, incorporated by special charter, and issue stock upon which their profits enable them to pay dividends.

The whole question should now be met and dealt with, with all the ability and skill that experience, sound judgment and professional knowledge can bring to bear upon it. The Citizens' Association having expended much time upon this subject, is desirous that steps should be taken to inaugurate, at the earliest possible time, a proper system, and would be happy to receive such suggestions in relation to this subject as you may desire to make, either verbally or by letter. The plans of the London and Liverpool docks (on file at our rooms) are open to your inspection, together with interesting reports and publications on this subject.

PETER COOPER,
Chairman of the Citizens' Association.

AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE.

The Infected Vessels—Eight Patients on Board the Hospital Ship—Vessels Unloading at the Upper Quarantine.

Despite the yellow fever which has raged with so much virulence this season at the Cuban and our own Southern ports, and the prevalence of cholera at foreign seaboard cities, New-York has been remarkably free from either class of sickness. This, it cannot be denied, is due in a great measure to the promptness and vigilance of our Quarantine officers and the Commissioners of Health. At the very commencement of the hot season they instituted measures to protect the City from the fearful ravages of the epidemic which at the present time is creating consternation in some of the Southern cities, and they have not from that time ceased to exert their efforts in that direction. They promptly advised the people as to what should be done to lessen the fatality of sickness, and through the suggestions offered by the Board, doubtless, citizens gave more of their individual attention to the sanitary condition of their premises than otherwise would have been expected.

As a general thing the arrivals of infected vessels at this port have been fewer than one would naturally suppose, considering the malignant type of the sickness at the ports from which the vessels sailed. Although several attempts have been made to effect a fever panic in the City, they all proved futile. The season is now so far advanced that no fears need be apprehended of a visit of the yellow fever, although, as remarked by Dr. REID, one of our officers at Quarantine, it would not be a difficult matter, even in the coldest of weather, to persuade some timid persons that it has been an inviting season for that particular scourge.

Among the infected vessels which came into port during the past few days was the *Minnesota*, an emigrant ship. On her passage hither sixteen deaths occurred among the passengers. Eight of the passengers from the same vessel are now lying sick on board the hospital-ship *Falcon*. The officers at Quarantine were at first undecided as to the nature of the sickness, but they have now arrived at the conclusion that it is unmistakeable cholera. The *Minnesota*, after having been thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, has been allowed to come up to the City.

The steamship *General Meade*, from Galveston, which came up to the Bay two or three days ago, lost two men by yellow fever on the passage. Another of the crew is sick on the *Falcon*.

The only infected vessel at present lying at the lower Quarantine is the steamship *Narva*, from Key West. She was engaged in the service of laying the cable between Cuba and Key West, and before reaching the latter port lost fourteen of the crew by the fever. Since then two other deaths have occurred.

The following vessels, detained, are discharging their cargoes at the upper Quarantine:

Steamship *Monterey*, from New-Orleans, with assorted cargo.

Steamship *Tillie*, from Galveston, with wool and cotton.

Steamship *Gen. Meade*, from New-Orleans, with assorted cargo.

Steamship *Peril*, from Galveston, with cotton and wool.

Bark *Mary Stetson*, from Havana, with sugar.
Bark *Horace Beals*, from New-Orleans, with cotton.
Bark *Coruna*, from Matanzas, with sugar.
Brig *Bichel*, from Havana, with sugar.

The P. E. Diocesan Convention—Adjournment to November Next.

The Convention of the P. E. Church of this Diocese met at St. John's Chapel, in Varick-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

About 200 delegates were present, who occupied the body of the church, the galleries being reserved for the congregation.

Among those present were Rev. Drs. McVickar, Dix, Eigenbrodt, Francis Vinton, Ogilby, Weston, Price, Anthon, J. F. Trimble, Wiswell, Van Kleek, Cook, Morgan, Mr. Hamilton Fish, Mr. Verplanck, Cyrus Curtiss and S. B. Ruggles.

At 10 o'clock the officiating ministers took their places in the chancel, accompanied by about forty choristers. Rev. Dr. WESTON read the morning prayer and Dr. EATON the litany. The epistle for the day was read by Dr. BROWN and the gospel by Dr. MCVICKAR.

A full cathedral service was performed, the music being of the highest order, and rendered by the choir and organist, Dr. JAMES PECH, with fine effect. The following was the programme:

Venite Exultemus Domine	James Pech
Psalms, 10th selection	James Pech
Te Deum Laudamus	Nares in F
Jubilate Deo	Nares in F
Creed	Nares in F
Kyrie Eleison	Nares in F
Gloria Tibi in Supremis Domine	Nares in F
Anthem. (from Isaiah xl., vs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.) "Comfort ye my people," "Every valley shall be exalted," "And the glory of the Lord"	Handel
Sanctus	Nares in F
Hymn 84, vs. 2, 3, 4	Pleyel
Gloria in Excelsis	Nares in F

After the ante-communion service a sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, of Trinity, from the text:

"And Jesus stood still, and commanded him to be called: and they call the blind man, saying unto him, Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee.—St. Mark, x. 49.

The reverend gentleman spoke of the influence of the gospel and the effect its teachings had upon man individually and socially. The minutest elements were not lost sight of in the teachings of the gospel, and God made it to suit the necessities of every man. While it embraced the whole world, it did not lose sight of the meanest of mankind. It proceeded upward to the administration of its law. The preacher then spoke of the mission of the Redeemer, and of the necessity of charity, which he said did not consist alone in alms-giving, but in doing one's duty to his neighbor, to his servants and dependents, and to his family and friends. He reminded his hearers that we are all of one Christian brotherhood, and that envy and malice should have no place in our hearts.

After the sermon the Holy Communion was administered, and the Convention then elected Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR as temporary Chairman and Dr. EIGENBRODT as Secretary.

The list of delegates being called, 120 clerical and 107 lay delegates answered to their names. Several of their credentials, however, were found to be defective.

Rev. Dr. HIGBEE moved that Rev. Dr. PRICE be elected President of the Convention.

Dr. PRICE declined the honor, stating that he had a vivid recollection of his experiences as President three years ago. He had been a mark for calumny to aim at; he had been accused of disloyalty. He denied emphatically that he had ever been disloyal either to Church or State. He moved that the venerable gentleman in the chair be elected permanent presiding officer of the Convention.

The motion was adopted, and Dr. MCVICKAR was declared to be duly elected as permanent Chairman of the Convention.

Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT was then elected Secretary, Dr. EATON, Assistant Secretary, and Rev. Mr. DELANCY, Treasurer.

Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT then presented a resolution to the effect that as the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER is now attending the Pan-Anglican Conference, at Lambeth, England, and that as important questions would be brought before the Convention which could only be decided with the Bishop's consent, such as the division of the Diocese, &c., that the Convention adjourn to Wednesday, the 13th of November next, at 10 A. M.

The resolution was adopted unanimously and the Convention adjourned.

Base Ball—The Mutual and Union Game.

The game between the Union Club, of Lansingburgh, and the Mutual Club, of this City, was commenced at the Union ground yesterday, but was broken up by the rain before the fifth inning was finished. The score stood 13 to 6 at the end of the fourth inning in favor of the Mutuals. In the fifth inning the Mutuals scored one run, when it commenced to rain. It was evident from the actions of both nines at this point that they wanted to play [illegible] the Mutuals to finish the game and the Unions to delay it. The umpire would not call it, though repeatedly appealed to by the Captain of the Union players. The Unions would not go to the bat, and finally the umpire called the game and decided that the Mutuals had won it. The Unions were evidently wrong in refusing to play, but we cannot see where the umpire gets his authority to decide the game in favor of either club when less than five innings have been played. Section 33 of the rules says: "If the game cannot be concluded it shall be decided by the last even inning, provided five innings have been played." In explanation of the above rule HANEY, in his *Book of Reference*, says: "If the umpire says continue the game, and one side or the other refuse to play, then the game becomes null and void." A great deal of money was staked on the result, and the feeling ran very high between the partisans of both clubs. To-day the Unions go to Irvington, where they play the Irvington Club.

A Runner Charged with Fraud—The Money Refunded and the Complaint Withdrawn.

A few days ago a German named WILLIAM KILB arrived in this City from Louisville, Ky., bringing with him about $60 in money and a draft upon J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-street, for $900 currency—this amount being the savings of several years of industry. It was the intention of KILB to sail from this port for Bremen, his object in going to Europe being to bring over his family, from whom he has long been separated. With the object of making inquiries as to the various steamers about to sail, he wandered about among the ship offices, and finally went into that of PATRICK MCDONALD, No. 29 Albany-street. From representations there made to him, he was induced to purchase a steerage passage-ticket for Liverpool and Havre, by the steamer *City of London*, paying $40 for the ticket, and also paying $10 for an outfit ticket. Having purchased these tickets it was remarked to him that currency would be of no use to him in Europe, and he was asked if he had any he wished to exchange for gold. Supposing, as he says, that he was in a respectable business establishment he at once replied in the affirmative and produced the draft on ALEXANDER which he had not yet presented to the drawee and gave it to the clerk, who was attending to him. This transaction occurred about the 18th inst., and it appears that he suffered the draft to pass out of his possession without at once obtaining the gold in return, by the representations that were made to him that inquiries would be made, and if the draft was all right the gold would be given. Subsequently on calling for his money he alleges that he was told that the matter had been referred to Louisville, and that upon a favorable reply being received he would obtain a settlement. On Tuesday last, becoming alarmed at his repeated failures to obtain his money, and being without a single dollar to meet his current wants, he applied to Inspector DILKS, at Police Headquarters, for relief. That officer, after hearing his story, detailed Detective TIEMANN, of the Headquarters force, to work up the case. Officer TIEMANN repaired with KILB to MCDONALD's place of business and asked for MCDONALD, who seemed to be out. He waited for him for some time in vain, but at last, announcing to the runners with whom the room was filled that he was not authorized to arrest MCDONALD, that individual very soon afterward made his appearance. The statement of Officer TIEMANN is that on saying to MCDONALD that Inspector DILKS had sent him to get KILB's money, and that in case he should not pay it Inspector DILKS desired to see MCDONALD at Police Headquarters, MCDONALD got into a rage, declaring himself as honest a man as Inspector DILKS, and that having no business that he was aware of with that officer he wouldn't go and see him. TIEMANN then retired and reported to the Inspector, and by direction of that officer repaired with KILB before Justice LEDWITH at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the German made an affidavit containing the facts of the case, and the Justice issued a warrant for the arrest of MCDONALD and his employe, WELCH, on a charge of obtaining money by trick and device. With this warrant MCDONALD was hunted, and at 10 o'clock Tuesday night was arrested and locked up at Police Headquarters, but the man WELCH was not found.

Meantime Officer TIEMANN had been tracing the draft and found that MCDONALD had immediately on receiving it, paid it over to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and its amount had been credited on the amount he owed the Company for tickets. Either by MCDONALD or by the Steamship Company the draft had been presented for acceptance, as it was found regularly certified in the Bank of the State of New-York, which it had reached in the regular course of business. With the case in this condition, MCDONALD was yesterday morning brought before Justice DODGE, at Jefferson Market Police Court. Called upon by the Justice to explain why he did not pay KILB his money, the prisoner said that he was not certain of the identity of KILB; that he was a stranger, and he did not know that the draft belonged to him. The effect of this explanation was that the Justice began to fill up a commitment for MCDONALD's incarceration, whereat that personage professed a readiness to at once pay KILB the amount of the draft. The German being penniless and anxious only to get his money through Officer TIEMAN, declared his willingness to withdraw the complaint, and was allowed to do so, after $900 had been paid to him in the presence of Justice DODGE.

Arrest of a Bank Forger—Mode of Operations.

For some weeks past Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward Police, and Detectives ELDER and MCCORD, of the Central Office, have been actively engaged in developing the operations of a gang of forgers, connected with CHARLES A. DUMONRIER, now under arrest in the Tombs on a charge of having swindled the Stuyvesant Bank, the National Park Bank and other banks by means of false checks. During these investigations the Detectives became aware of the names of the principal members of the gang, and they paid especial attention to the movements of FELIX FORTUNE DELACROIX, who they believed to be the prime mover and instigator in the extensive scheme of forgeries traced to the hands of this dangerous gang of foreign forgers, whose operations have extended recently to the cities of Philadelphia and Boston.

As the officers presumed that DELACROIX would endeavor to lose the scent by a rapid tour through Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, Capt. JOURDAN visited those places, but could find no trace of him. A few days ago the detectives found that the game lay nearer home, and the fugitive was discovered to be residing with his family at "Ireland's Mills," near Flushing, L. I., and they set a strict watch upon the house, during which they ascertained that DELACROIX was hiding in the cellar. Yesterday morning he so far relaxed his precautions as to venture out of the house, when he was arrested in Bridge-street, Brooklyn, on a bench warrant, he having been indicted for forging a series of checks on the Stuyvesant Bank to the aggregate amount of $10,500. The prisoner was brought on to this City and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, who granted a commitment, the accused being lodged in the Tombs. He is a native of Belgium, 37 years of age, and says he is a broker.

As already stated, the detectives having this case in hand state that they have information to the effect that DELACROIX is the leader of the gang so successful of late in their well-devised and extensive bank raids. The plan adopted by the accused, as is alleged by the Police, was to open offices down-town, in the vicinity of Wall or Broad streets, and to engage a messenger for each. He would then cause the name of some well-known banker or merchant to be forged to a series of checks for large amounts, in the meantime seeking an introduction to the principal officers of the bank he designed to victimize, when he would express a desire to deposit certain sums in the institution, under the names of John Davis or William Brown, giving references, and so gaining the confidence of the bank officials, and disarming all suspicion as to his subsequent movements.

The forged checks and a small amount of cash were then deposited in the bank, and a few days after the entire amount represented by the checks would be withdrawn, and the money obtained before the forgeries could be detected by presentation of the checks. DELACROIX has been in America for over ten years, having absconded from Brussels, where he was a banker, and failed in business for a million of francs. After arriving in this City he was arrested and locked up in the Ludlow-street Jail, where the Belgian Government endeavored unsuccessfully to procure his rendition as a fugitive from justice.

The Police are in hopes of soon arresting the remainder of the gang, as they profess to have the "points" to their whereabouts.

Internal Revenue Seizures.

From information received by Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second District, that officer was led to suspect that the brig *Anna*, now loading at this port for Genoa, was taking on a cargo of spirituous liquors with intent to defraud the Government of revenue tax. The information came to the Collector anonymously, and consisted of various charges, the substance of which was that the goods taken on board were not intended for export, but for transportation to an atlantic port, and that they did not correspond in proof with the entries made at the Custom-house. The Collector forthwith seized the vessel, and put revenue officers in charge of her. About twelve hundred barrels of rum and alcohol were found on board, but on testing the proof of the spirits it was discovered that the Custom-house entries were correct in every particular. It was also satisfactorily proven to the Collector that all the other charges preferred against the *Anna* were groundless, and thereupon he ordered the immediate release of the vessel and cargo.

A rectifying distillery located at No. 84 Cherry-street, belonging to Mr. BRANNAGAN, was seized by Collector SHOOK yesterday, on the charge of carrying on business in violation of the Internal Revenue Law. It is alleged that whisky was brought here for rectification in covered express wagons from Brooklyn, after a change had been made from the original packages. A number of whisky barrels were found in the establishment having rectifiers' and inspectors' brands that are said to be fraudulent.

The distillery at Nos. 88 and 90 Park-street was also seized yesterday morning, on the ground that the quantity of materials found therein did not correspond with the entries made on the books.

Both the above cases will undergo immediate investigation.

A Gorilla in Town.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM has become the happy possessor of a gorilla, the only one ever brought alive to this country. It was captured in Equatorial Africa, brought down to the coast by the natives, and shipped on board the *Harding*, which brought it to this port. During the voyage, the animal became much attached to the Captain of the *Harding*, allowed him to enter his cage and lead him about the decks, and would also jump on the Captain's shoulders when ordered. All this amiability of temper, however, soon changed when the vessel arrived in port, and the animal was separated from his friend the Captain. On shipboard he had been placed in a strong cage, and had been further secured by a chain. This cage was placed in a wagon and conveyed to the Museum on Tuesday last. The jolting of the vehicle irritated the animal, and when the cage was carried up into the Museum it was found difficult to get the animal out and secure him. As soon as his chain was loosened he seized it and dragged it into his cage, in spite of the best efforts of three strong men who had hold of the other end of it. A scraper with a strong iron handle, with which they endeavored to reobtain the end of the chain, was seized by the animal and bent double. During all this time the animal roared and grunted furiously. Finally he was got into his new cage, and secured by a strong chain placed round his neck and attached to a beam beneath his cage. Yesterday he was exhibited publicly, and appeared to have recovered some of his good humor. His keeper, MR. DAVIDSON, thinks that in a week or two he will be as tame and playful as kitten. He does not much resemble one at present. He is scarcely as formidable an animal as Prof. DU CHAILLU's descriptions would lend one to expect. He is probably about five feet in height, is covered with dark shaggy hair, has large dark but not fierce eyes, and is evidently very agile and muscular, leaping from end to end of his cage in a single bound. He is fed on vegetables, and exhibits a strong predilection for spices of all kinds. The gorilla was secured by Mr. BARNUM's agent at a cost of $8,000 in gold. He is said to be a very fine specimen; he is a young male, appears to be healthy, and will doubtless soon learn to be contented. At present his favorite position is sitting on his haunches, with his back against the rear part of his cage.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

The auction sale of Scranton coal at the rooms of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, yesterday, was largely attended. The prices, except for grate, egg and stove coal, were lower than last month, as appears from the following exhibit:

14,000 tons lump	$3 55@$3 90
12,000 tons steamboat	3 75@ 3 87½
15,000 tons grate	3 85@ 4 00
6,000 tons egg	4 40@ 4 50
17,000 tons stove	4 55@ 4 75
11,000 tons chestnut	3 80@ 4 15

Comparing with the prices of last month as follows:

10,000 tons lump	$3 75 @$4 12½
10,000 tons steamboat	3 75 @ 4 12½
15,000 tons grate	3 75 @ 4 00
5,000 tons egg	4 25 @ 4 37½
19,000 tons stove	4 25 @ 4 45
10,000 tons chestnut	3 82½@ 3 90

Average decline in lump of 21¾c.; in steamboat of 12¾c.; an increase in grate of 5c., 13¾c. in egg, 30c. in stove, and a decline of 60¾c. in Chestnut.

An additional sale of 10,000 tons of the same kind of coal, to be delivered at Washington, N. J., was made at the subjoined rates:

500 tons grate	$2 45½@ ——
500 tons egg	2 90 @$2 95
5,500 tons stove	3 15 @ 3 20
3,500 tons chestnut	2 05 @ 2 20

Relief for the Southern Sufferers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have to acknowledge receipt of the following amounts for benefit of sufferers by the epidemic at New-Orleans: Chas. F. Latham, $100; C. M., $30; E. Bucknam, $25; H., $2; W., $5; Edward H. Coster, $10; H. P. Pamler and friend, $100: cash through Dr. E. Harris, $100; total, $372; previously acknowledged, $3,301; grand total, $3,673.

Also the following amounts for benefit of the Galveston sufferers: Church of the Covenant additional through Alfred C. Post. T. Bigney, $5; O. S. Fleet, $5; B. F. Butler, $25; Miss M. P., $20; F. J. R., $5; Cash, $3; Macy & Co., $25; J. H. Woodhouse & Co., $25; W. H. F., $5; L. B., $5; J. B., $10: total, $133; previously reported, $4,954 79; grand total, $5,087 79.

And also the following amount for Houston sufferers: Cash, $4; previously acknowledged, $621 18; total, $625 18.

(Signed) SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

H. B. CROMWELL & Co. acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts in aid of the yellow fever sufferers at New-Orleans, and have to-day telegraphed to their agent in New-Orleans to pay this amount to the Howard Association:

C. A. A. Hinrichs, $25; Thomas Drew & Co., $25; Fenan & Lowndes, $25; Wells & Pritchard, $25; total, $100; previously remitted, $2,062; grand total $2,162.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.

Board of Supervisors.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1867.

The Board met pursuant to special call.

Present—HENRY SMITH, Esq., President, and Supervisors Briss, Blunt, Tweed, Roche, Fox, Willmann, Hayes, Bleakley, Herrmann and Taylor—11.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of the following named, for correction of tax: Henry Ehlers, George Hewison, Jr., George Hewison, Alexander J. Howell, Runyon W. Martin, Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

BILLS REFERRED.

Of the following-named, for services, supplies and materials for the construction of New County Courthouse: J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron, $13,881 57; A. J. Garvey, plastering, $10,875 25; Eastchester Quarry Company, marble, $17,501 50; J. C. Johnson & Co., hardware, $949 48; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $11,645 41; Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Company, steam pumps, $3,200; Fletcher, Harrison & Co., boilers, $10,104; Washington Iron Works, engines, $16,000; pay-roll of laborers to Sept. 14, $4,090 35; bill of Manhattan Gaslight Company, $177 18, for gas for County Jail; of James A. Moneghan, $1,218 70, for rebinding books in office of Receiver of Taxes; of R. M. Cossens, $564, for copying manuscript records; of C. Lockwood & Co., $102, for articles for Tax Office; of the following-named, for fitting up armories, &c.: A. Hall, Jr., $4,853; C. Lockwood & Co., $244.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

From H. C. Brown in regard to a patent double-pipe ventilating damper for stoves.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

To pay bills of the following-named for materials furnished for construction of new County Courthouse: A. J. Garvey, plastering, $10,875 25; Eastchester Quarry Company, marble, $17,501 50; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $11,645 41; J. C. Johnson & Co., hardware, $949 48; Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Company, steam pumps, $3,200; Fletcher, Harrison & Co., boilers, $10,104; Washington Iron Works, engines, $16,000; J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron, $13,881 57; to pay parties named in pay-roll, up to Sept. 14, 1867, $4,090 35, for construction of New-York County Court-house; to pay bills of the following named: C. Lockwood & Co., articles, $43; C. Lockwood & Co., articles, $50; R. M. Cossens, $564.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN WAVERLEY PLACE.

Mrs. EMMA MAY keeps a boarding-house at No. 39 Waverley-place, and received as a boarder three or four months ago a man named CARLOS SHEYEIX, a native of Gibraltar, who was accompanied by a dashing young woman known to the other inmates of the house as Mrs. SHEYEIX, but whose real name appears to be Miss JULIA BENDER, the latter fact being well known, as is alleged, to Mrs. MAY. A few weeks since Don CARLOS was arrested on a civil suit and process while on board an European steamer, and was lodged in the Ludlow-street Jail for debt, where he yet remains. At this time he owed Mrs. MAY $70 for board, and made application for his trunks and wardrobe, which were unhesitatingly surrendered to him by the landlady. About a fortnight ago she took possession of the clothing and trunks of Miss BENDER as security for the payment of a board bill of $33, but, on being paid, gave them up, Mrs. MAY giving a receipt to the woman. When she examined the trunks, Miss BENDER discovered that her property had been overhauled and a quantity of jewelry, clothing and pawn tickets, valued by her at $347, removed from the trunks without any knowledge or consent on her part. When questioned, Mrs. MAY confessed having taken the property, and stated that she had done so in order to secure the payment of the bill yet owing by SHEYEIX. Not relishing being made responsible for the debts contracted by her former admirer, Miss JULIA consulted with Justice HOGAN on Tuesday, who heard her statement of the above facts, and many others not necessary to repeat. The magistrate issued a summons for the attendance of Mr. and Mrs. MAY, who appeared in Court yesterday morning in apparent trepidation at their being so suddenly and unexpectedly summoned before the Bar of a Police Court. Mrs. MAY was represented by counsel, who admitted in her behalf the possession of the property claimed by Miss BENDER, but declined to restore the same. The magistrate perceived the drift of the matter and changed the course of the defence by ordering his clerk to take the complainant's affidavit on a charge of grand larceny, which the latter at once proceeded to do. While the affidavit was being drawn up, Mr. MAY became alarmed for the liberty of his wife, and made a proposition to restore the property claimed, if the criminal proceedings be abandoned. This was the end desired by the magistrate, who consented to the settlement, and allowed Mrs. MAY to go home for the missing property, she speedily returning and surrendering it, and Miss BENDER's face wearing a gratified look of pleasure on obtaining possession of the same. The case was then dismissed, and the parties bowed themselves out of the court-room apparently satisfied with the result.

A PHILADELPHIA FORGER.

Detective O'CONNOR, of the First Precinct, arrested CHARLES H. BALDING, yesterday, on a charge of forging the signature of Mr. C. O. CHILDS, publisher of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, to a promissory note for $800, drawn in favor of D. H. MITCHELL, of Titusville, Penn. This note the prisoner sold, as is alleged, to Messrs. BENTLEY & BURTON, of No. 16 Beaver-street, which firm subsequently ascertained the fact of the forgery, and caused BALDING's arrest. When arraigned before the magistrate the accused was remanded for examination until Mr. CHILDS could be summoned to testify to the fact of the forgery.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE ROBBERY CASE.

Justice HOGAN resumed his examination yesterday in the Daniel Noble case. MILO F. BELL, late Superintendent and Chief Carpenter of the Military Post at Elmira, testified that he had done some work for NOBLE, and while at his house saw Mrs. GILCHRIST; heard her use threats toward NOBLE; on one occasion NOBLE was crossing a river and witness heard her say that she hoped NOBLE would be drowned, and that if he was she would buy a quart of brandy and drink it; revenge was sweet and if she could get him to the State Prison she would be willing to suffer imprisonment herself. Mr. GRAHAM proceeded to ask some further questions of the witness, but they were objected to by Mr. LAROCQUE as irrelevant and the magistrate refused to admit them. Mr. GRAHAM claimed that he had proved by his witness that Mrs. GILCHRIST had made erroneous statements. The examination was adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

ANN HORN, of No. 240 Mulberry-street, caused the arrest of ELLEN MCNAMEE, a domestic in her employ, on a charge of having suddenly left the house and taken with her a quantity of clothing, valued at $37. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday by Officer CROKER, and was fully committed for trial in default of bail. She is 21 years of age, a native of New-York, and resides at No. 77 Henry-street.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

EXCISE CASES.

Officer DOYLE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made oath that at 12:06 yesterday morning, at the saloon of LEOPOLD HAAS, No. 81 West Twelfth-street, he found the shutters put up and the other openings to the bar closed, except that the door was half way open, and arrested HAAS for a violation of the Excise Law. The accused gave bail in the sum of $300 to answer at the General Sessions.

Officer HENDERSON, of the Eighth Precinct, at 1:50 o'clock, saw persons coming out the side entrance to the saloon of WILLIAM SCHULEIN, No. 100 Prince-street, and going into the saloon by the same entrance the officer found the bar exposed. SCHULEIN gave bail in the sum of $300 to answer a violation of the Excise Law at the Court of General Sessions.

BRIDGET MURRAY, No. 508 Eleventh-avenue, was discovered by Officer Coles, of the Twentieth Precinct, to be selling liquor without a license. She gave bail in $300 to answer at the General Sessions.

MINOR ITEM.

LOUISA GROTENAN, keeping a disorderly house at No. 214 Wooster-street, was arrested by Sergt. MILLER, of the Fifteenth Precinct. She gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

MARY CONROY and Mary McGOVERN, brought in on the charge of intoxication, were required to find bail in the sum of $600 each for their good behavior, which means they were sent to Blackwell's Island for an indefinite term.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

While the great fire in Tompkins-street was raging on Tuesday afternoon, Officers PIKE and WALKER, of the Seventh Precinct, who were on special duty at the fire, noticed three young men, who afterwards gave the names of RICHARD BURGESS, CHARLES THOMPSON and JAMES DAVIS, attempting to pick the pockets of persons standing in the crowd. The officers took them into custody, and yesterday preferred the charge of an attempt at larceny against them. They were committed for an examination.

AN OLD CASE.

Mrs. MARY OFFINGER, No. 21 Avenue A, made an affidavit declaring that on the 4th day of February last she lost a quantity of jewelry valued at $193 and a dress worth $30, and that on the evening of the same day, before the robbery had been discovered, her servant, BARBARA KUMBACH, left the premises without giving any intimation of her purpose of doing so, and without the knowledge of any of the inmates. Coupling the disappearance of the servant and the property, Mrs. OFFINGER charged BARBARA with grand larceny. The accused, who is a native of Germany, 47 years of age and resides at No. 90 Norfolk-street, was held upon the charge.

PLEADED GUILTY.

JOHN MANGUE, a native of Ireland, fifty years of age, living at No. 190 Cherry-street, was charged by CHARLES H. DOBBIN with the theft of three unmade coats, valued at $37. The coats had been delivered to MANGUE to be made up, and instead of doing that and returning them to the store, he had pawned them. The accused admitted his guilt and was fully committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

CAUGHT BY MARKED MONEY.

At the store Nos. 47 and 49 Elizabeth-street small sums of money have been missed from time to time, both from the drawer and safe. The errand boy, CHARLES A. MOORE, was suspected of taking it, but no proof against him could be obtained. On yesterday a quantity of marked money was placed in the safe, and some of it being soon afterward missed and MOORE being searched, a $5 bill of the marked money was found upon his person. This evidence being obtained he was arrested, and upon being arraigned was committed in default of bail in the sum of $300 to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

ANOTHER WORTHLESS CHECK.

ROBERT L. MONTROSS, living at the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, appeared in Court and stated that a young man named ELI B. CHAPMAN, owing him a bill of $12, had presented in payment a check for $39 30 upon the Chemical National Bank, purporting to be drawn by LEWIS MORRIS to the order of WILLIAM GRAY, CHAPMAN representing the check to be good. MONTROSS had received it and paid CHAPMAN the difference of $27 30, but on subsequently presenting the check at the bank was informed that no such persons as the drawer and indorser of the check had accounts there, and that of course the check was worthless. The accused declined to say anything in reply to the charge until he had advised with counsel, and was therefore committed for an examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MURDER AT WEST NEW-YORK.—The murder of Mr. JAMES DARLING at West New-York, Union Township, early on Sunday morning, is still enveloped in mystery, notwithstanding Justice DWYER has been indefatigable in his efforts to obtain some clue to the perpetrators of the deed. Mr. DARLING was a very quiet and respectable citizen, highly esteemed by all who knew him, and it is not known that he had an enemy in the world. Mrs. DARLING has had some difficulty with a neighboring woman, whose character is none the best, and Mr. DARLING was of the opinion that the fatal ball was intended for her, but upon investigation it does not appear at all probable that so fearful a revenge would have been sought from so trivial a cause. The most probable theory is that the murder was committed by burglars. Mr. DARLING carried on an extensive business at linen bleaching and almost constantly they had hundreds of dollars worth of lace curtains in the house to be done up for people in New-York. This fact was probably known to parties who were prowling about on Saturday night for the purpose of robbing the house of these valuable goods. On that night Mr. DARLING's watch dogs were very uneasy and once in the evening he went out with a light and searched around the yard and outbuildings. About one o'clock in the morning the dogs became very violent when Mr. DARLING arose and stepped out of a second story window on the piazza. He saw a man near the front fence and called out, "What do you want here?" when the man probably fearing that Mr. DARLING was armed, fired five shots in rapid succession, the first of which took effect near the groin and caused death from internal hemorrhage. At the time the shots were fired a Mr. SNEDIKER was returning home from his employment in New-York, and was crossing an open space about one hundred feet in front of the house. Upon hearing the first shot he turned and saw a man dressed in dark clothes, and supposed that he was firing at the dogs, but, upon a repetition of the firing, supposing that they were intended for himself, ran away. When he heard the cry of "murder" he aroused a neighbor and the two went to Mr. DARLING's house. Meantime Mr. DARLING's little son ran to the back window to give the alarm, when he saw two men in the open lot, going from the direction of the house toward the railroad. The investigation will be adjourned from time to time, with a view of eliciting any facts that may have a bearing on the case, and Gov. WARD will be applied to to offer a suitable reward for the detection of the murderer. The funeral of Mr. DARLING took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large number of people.

THE SUPPOSED DRUGGING CASE.—The following is the statement of the young woman found lying insensible in Plane-street, Newark, on Monday morning, and who was yesterday considerably improved, although still very feeble: She says her name is FANNY SMITH, an orphan girl aged 17 years; that she came from Albany, recently, with family named GARNER, residing on the Plank-road, five miles from Newark; that on Sunday she came to the city for the purpose of returning to Albany on Monday morning. Sunday evening she attended St. Patrick's Cathedral, and after service asked a man whom she met near the church to direct her to a hotel. He offered to show her a good one, and while they were conversing together, three other young men joined them. She finally walked off with the man she first spoke to, the others following, and she was taken to a public house where they asked her to drink. This she refused, and the young men becoming somewhat noisy, the bar-tender ordered them all into the street. She then tried to escape from their company, but was forcibly detained, and one of them took a small bottle from his pocket, and rubbed it under her nostrils, after which she became insensible. She remembered nothing further. She says that she had in her pocket-book $21 90 which has been stolen. There is no doubt that the young woman has been foully dealt with. Capt. EGGERS has been diligently working up the case, and has arrested a desperado whom he has no doubt was one of the parties guilty of the outrage.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.—The following changes in the rates of fare and method of transacting business generally is said to have been made at a recent meeting of the officers of the principal New-Jersey railroads companies: 1. The rate of fare to be fixed at two cents per maile on all trains, and for all distances within the State. 2. Tickets are to be good for any train on the line by which they are issued, and until taken up by the conductor. 3. Commutation tickets will be furnished at moderate rates from all stations along the lines of the several roads, and every inducement offered to purchasers and improvers of real estate near the stations. 4. Parties will be encouraged to undertake any carry on the produce commission business upon the several roads, similar to that which has become a leading feature in the Harlem and New-York and Erie management, and which has been productive of immense advantages to farmers along these roads. 5. The express system is to be entirely abated, and a system of parcel delivery adopted, similar to that adopted by the English roads. 7. The traffic of the Delaware and Raritan Canal having passed very largely into the hands of various transportation companies, which absorb a lion's share of the profits of that great thoroughfare, the Company propose to enter into competition themselves, with new and improved facilities, and at rates less than one-half of the present tariff. 8. The policy of the several companies will be to encourage the development of local enterprise and improvement throughout the State, by extended facilities for transportation of farm produce and merchandise at the lowest paying rates.

CONCERT AT BAYONNE, N. J.—An interesting exhibition of the new organ just erected by Mr. ALEX. MILLS, of New-York, in the new First Reform Dutch Church, Bayonne, N. J., took place on the evening of the 24th. The concert was under the direction of Mr. FRED. SCHILLING, of Bergen Point, ably assisted by Mr. J. M. LANDER, organist of St. Mary's Church, New-York; Mr. HILL, tenor, and a chorus of some twenty ladies and gentlemen. The church was completely filled, and all present expressed gratification at the high merits of the new instrument. The solos by the Misses HOLMES and MARLEY and Mr. HILL were loudly encored. The concert was considered quite an event for the usually quiet town of Bayonne.

STABBING AFFRAY.—The colored people in the vicinity of Englewood held a picnic a couple of days since, which was intruded upon by a number of white men. During the evening a fight occurred which resulted in a man named JOHN LYNCH being stabbed, probably fatally, one of the cuts having severed an artery in the arm. A man supposed to have inflicted the wounds has been committed to the Hackensack Jail to await the result of the injuries.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The annual parade and inspection of the Elizabeth Fire Deprrtment will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 2....The Roman Catholic Church in Orange has purchased seven acres of land at the foot of the mountain, on the turnpike road, to be laid out as a cemetery. The price to be paid is $7,000....The Classis of Paramus has decided, by a vote of 22 to 11, to strike the word "Dutch" out of the name....St. Patrick's Church, of Elizabeth, has contributed $500 for the Pope....The Republicans of the Seventh Ward, Newark, have nominated for Alderman T. R. AUSTIN, and for Chosen Freeholder, THOMAS GAY....On Sunday, DIANA TINDALL's house, at Hightstown, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,000.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—HIRAM DECKER, a native of Staten Island, 35 years of age, died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 89 Roosevelt-street, a boarding-house kept by MICHAEL REARDON. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes....The same Coroner held another inquest yesterday at No. 9 Desbrosses-street, over the body of STEPHEN O'DONNELL, aged two years, who died from injuries received on Tuesday, the 17th inst., from having been accidentally run over by a hack driven by JOHN A. KING, near his parents' residence. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death....The body of Dr. BERRY, of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue, was found yesterday in a barn near his residence. Death is presumed to be the result of intemperance. Deceased was a German and aged 35 years. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest to-day....The body of CHARLES ALLEWELT, a German, who committed suicide on Sunday night by leaping off the dock at the foot of East Thirty-first-street, was recovered yesterday near that locality. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest....MARTIN PECK, the seaman who fell from the mast of the steamship *Tarifa* a few days ago, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, where Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest to-day....Coroner GOVER intends holding an inquest to-day at the Bellevue Hospital over the body of PATRICK NEELAN, of No. 250 Mott-street, who died yesterday from injuries received by being run over by car No. 16 of the Third-avenue line, on Sunday night, on the corner of Spring-street and the Bowery. The driver was arrested yesterday to await the verdict of the jury.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The following is the day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Sept. 26: Nos. 6, 7, 9, 1, 11, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 184, 185, 186.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

Reserved Causes.

The call of the calendar commences at No. 150—Pettingill vs. The New-York and Pennsylvania Petroleum Mining and Manufacturing Company.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Calendar for Sept. 26, 27 and 28, held by Alker, Hearne and Gross, J. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Watson vs. Watson.	7—Joseph vs. Lowenstein.
2—Pinning vs. Folk.	8—Daily vs. Melville.
3—Hall vs. Oronk.	9—English vs. Peck.
4—Murphy vs. Kelly.	10—Drodge vs. Drodge.
5—McCauley vs. Brown.	11—Tierney vs. Pirandello.
6—Scheele vs. Hintz.	

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.

The Surrogate will call the calendar of contested issues of fact on Tuesday next, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 25.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE SHERMAN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In the matter of the Petition of Frances Sherman to Obtain the Custody of her Child.—In this case, particulars of which have been published in the TIMES, the cross-examination of Mrs. Sherman was continued. She testified that she had separated from her husband twice, the first time in October, 1865. They lived apart until January, 1866. It was during the first separation that the child was taken from her. The last time they were together they lived as husband and wife for nine months. Mrs. Sherman repeated her statements as to the improper advances made by her father-in-law, Mr. Benjamin Sherman. The examination will be resumed this (Thursday) morning at 10:30 o'clock.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

A MIXED UP AFFAIR.

By the papers in this case it would appear that Lewis Hamilton enlisted in the United States army, in Philadelphia, on the 1st of April last, under oath that he was then 19 years of age. Subsequently he become dissatisfied, it is said, with his soldier-life, and within five days after his entrance into the ranks he deserted and went to the home of his widowed mother in the Kensington District of the City of Philadelphia, where he remained until the 20th of August, when he was arrested as a deserter. Soon afterward a writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for by Hamilton's mother, who sought her son's discharge on the ground that he was a minor at the time of his enlistment, and that her consent to such enlistment had never been obtained. The writ was issued and served upon Capt. Brown, of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, the officer in command of the rendezvous, where it is claimed that Hamilton enlisted. A return to the writ was promptly made in which Capt. Brown stated that he could not produce the soldier-boy, as he had been sent out of his district and outside the jurisdiction of the Court. The Judge thereupon ordered the arrest of Capt. Brown for contempt of Court, in not having taken all the necessary means to ascertain where Hamilton was. Brown was accordingly arrested and committed to jail. Meanwhile it was learned from other sources that Hamilton was on Governor's Island, which is within this jurisdiction; and a second writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out, this time issued by Judge Blatchford of the Superior Court of this City, and the body of Hamilton was produced in Court a few days since. The Government applied for an allowance of time to enable it to secure the attendance of Capt. Brown, who would, it was said, bear important testimony in the case. The delay was allowed, and writs of *habeas corpus* and *testificandum* were issued by Judge Blatchford, and served upon the Deputy Superintendent of the County Jail at Philadelphia, but that officer refused to take any notice of the writ. An attachment was then issued against the delinquent Deputy, but before it could be served Capt. Brown was temporarily released, and sent to New-York in charge of an officer, for the purpose of allowing him to testify, as required. Immediately upon the arrival of Capt. Brown in this City, his counsel applied to the Court of Common Pleas for writ of *habeas corpus* for the production of the Captain before that Court, in order to secure his release from the custody of the officer then having him in custody, on the ground that the Court which imprisoned him for contempt was only a State Court, and as such had no jurisdiction in the matter. The result was a speedy return to the writ, and the discharge of Capt. Brown on the ground as claimed by counsel.

Yesterday the Hamilton *habeas corpus* was con-

sidered before Commissioner OSBORN, who, as a matter of accommodation to Judge BLANCHARD, took the testimony in the case.

Wm. L. Hamilton, being sworn, said: I am the person referred to in the habeas corpus papers now shown me; am 19 years of age, and lived with my mother until I was arrested on night of the 20th ult.; I never enlisted in the United States Army; never saw either of the military gentlemen here present before; cannot read or write, except my own name; never took an oath before Col. Parke that I was 21 years of age; my name on the enlistment papers is not in my handwriting; when I was arrested it was for desertion; never was examined by Army Surgeon McNeil; I am sure my mother never would give her consent to my enlistment, as she is opposed to it.

Capt. Brown, Col. Jno. B. Parke, of Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, and Secret. Bigelow, of the General Service, were then examined, and by their testimony contradicted Hamilton on every material point relative to his enlistment. Col. Parke was sure that the lad Hamilton, then before him, is the individual who enlisted at the Dock-street office, Philadelphia, on the 1st April; when enlisted he swore positively that he was over 21 years of age.

The evidence will be submitted to Judge BLATCHFORD, who will decide to-day.

For the Government, Lieut. Asa Bird Gardner; for Hamilton, Mr. David McAdams.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY CASE.

The matter of the United States vs. Michael F. Ryan, and Simon H. Sitar, who are charged with having sold 110 barrels of high wines on which the tax had not been paid, (as fully reported in our law columns, recently,) came up yesterday before Commissioner OSBORN, for further examination. No testimony was taken, but a motion was made by counsel for the discharge of the defendants, under dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that no offence had been committed against the Government, as the liquor was not really bonded; it had not passed out of the possession of Mr. Mulligan, its consignee, into the hands of the Government. The bond given by Mr. Mulligan was simply to secure the payment of the tax, the liquor being all the while under the control of Mr. Mulligan, and never in the custody of a Collector of this District; neither had the bond ever been canceled. Decision reserved.

THE ALTENHEIM EXAMINATION.

In the TIMES of yesterday it was stated that Mrs. Eliza Altenheim, who is charged with perjury, in having sworn falsely to the ownership of certain property, before a Court of Bankruptcy, had been discharged. In this our reporter erred, Mrs. Altenheim being still under $5,000 bail to appear at an adjourned examination to be held on the 3d proximo.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

THE HESS FALSE PERSONATION CASE.

The examination of Bernard Hess was resumed yesterday, before Commissioner STILLWELL, pursuant to adjournment.

William Irving was examined for the prosecution briefly, but nothing new was given in his testimony. Important witnesses for the defence being absent, the case was further postponed until Saturday morning next.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Cardozo.

Bernstein *vs.* Muller; a receiver will be appointed. The defendant must pay the Sheriff's fees and $10 costs of the attachment, and may then be discharged. Baeder *vs* Lewisohn. I think the code does not authorize such an examination as is sought. It is in fact a discovery of books which cannot be had in this way. Martine *vs.* Flannelly; It does not appear that the plaintiff has found any property since the previous examin tion, and therefore he has no right to a new order. If he wishes a receiver, one may be appointed. No costs. Hoadley *vs.* Stevens; motion granted. Harold Henwood appointed receiver. In the matter of Isador Samuels, a supposed lunatic; order granted. Kaufman Kaufman *vs.* Henrietta Kaufman; report confirmed. John Gschwind *vs.* Caroline Gschwind; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; Bell *vs.* Stephens; J. J. Bradley appointed receiver. Ryan *vs.* Ryan; Thos. J. Barr appointed receiver. Pratt, Read & Co., *vs.* Pratt, Smith & Co.; I think there is so much doubt on the question of title that the injunction should be dissolved, but upon condition that the defendants must give a bond to account. The costs of this motion to abide the event. Jeanneret *vs.* Jeanneret; upon production of affidavit of defendant's default the report will be confirmed. Margaret Richards *vs.* Thomas E. Richards; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 25.

By Judge McCunn.

Herman G. Gordon *vs.* The Manhattan Insurance Company; motion granted. Chas. H. Dabney *vs.* Simon Stevens; motion to open default granted. Anthony McOwen *vs.* Christian Leyser; motion granted. Thomas S. Mee *vs.* Henry S. Newton; motion granted. In the Matter of James Johnson; order of arrest discharged; see opinion with Clerk at Chambers. Thomas Ogg Shaw *vs.* Alfred DeWitt; motion granted. A. J. Hackley *vs.* James W. Nilson; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 25, 1867.

$2,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20, R.	108¼	408 West. U. Tel.	38¼
'62	109¼	500 do	38¼
132,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62	114¼	100 do	38⅜
5,000 do	114	200 do	38⅜
100,000 do	114	100 do b30	38⅜
16,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	109⅜	100 Adams Ex. Co.	61½
85,000 do	109⅞	275 do 2d call	60⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65	110¾	31 Mer. Cl. Ex. 35 Pac. Mail	24
1,000 do	110	600 Pac. Mail	138
100,000 U. S. 5-20s. C., '65, New issue	107⅞	800 N. Y. Cen.	106⅝
1,000 do	107⅜	100 do	106⅝
16,000 do	107⅜	500 do s15	106⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New Is.	108	200 do 2d call	107
2,000 do	99⅝	1500 do	107⅛
20,100 do	99⅝	300 do	107⅛
1,800 1r. N., 7-10s. 2d Ser.	107⅝	200 do b15	107⅛
200,000 do 3d ber.	106⅞	100 do	107⅛
366,000 do	106⅞	100 Erie Railroad Pref.	72⅝
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x-c	64¾	100 Hud. Riv. R.	125
10,000 N. Y. St. Bounty Loan	103⅛	1500 Reading R.	101⅞
7,000 Tenn. 6s. new	63¾	150 Tol., W. & W.	40
1,000 Missouri 6s	103	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	42
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	81½	200 do	42
4,000 do c.	81½	200 do	42
5,000 Ohio 6s. '70	100	14 Panama R.	312
10,000 U. S. & M. Cer.	26¼	100 Ill. Central R.	121¼
10,000 do	26⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	77½
20,000 do	26⅝	200 do	77⅝
8,000 Erie 1st M.	107	900 do	77⅝
1,000 Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	90	1600 Chic. & N. W.	40¾
10,000 Mich. So. & N. I. 1st	102	200 do	40¾
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	93	100 do 2d call b30	40¾
4,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	80	400 do	40⅝
5,000 Del., L. & W. 1st M.	103½	200 do	40⅝
3,000 Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	104½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	65
20,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98	1000 do	65¼
18 Bank of Commerce	117	100 do	65⅜
100 Canton Co.	43	100 Chic. & R. I.	100¾
100 do 2d call	44	200 do	100¾
160 Mar. Min. Pr.	18	300 do	100¾
13 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	148	53 do	100¾
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	63	15 Mil. & St. Paul	40½
1000 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	61½	500 do	41
100 P., Ft. W. & C.	101½	100 West. U. Tel.	38¾
300 do	101¾	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	41¾
400 do	101¾	400 do	41¾
100 Chic. & Alt. Pr.	126		

SECOND BOARD.

$400 U. S. 5-20s C. '65, N. Is., small	108	100 Mer. U. Ex.	24
66,000 do	107¾	800 Erie Railroad.	72⅝
6,000 do	107¾	500 do	72⅝
9,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '64	109¼	50 Hud. R. R.	125
12,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	95⅝	3500 Reading R.	101⅞
50,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.	64	300 do	101⅞
26,000 Missouri 6s.	104	700 do	102
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	26¾	1200 do	102
100 Canton Co.	b30 45	500 do	102
100 do	b30 44¾	100 do	102⅛
100 do	44¾	200 Clev. & Pitts.	80
100 do	44¾	300 Chi. & N. W.	41¾
100 do	44¾	6500 do	41¾
1500 West. U. Tel.	40	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65¾
500 do	40¾	400 do	66⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co.	26¾	200 do	66⅛
100 Mar. Min. Co.	19	200 do 2d call b15	66⅛
100 At. Mail	114¾	400 Clev. & Tol.	129¾
148 do	111	500 Chi. & R. I.	101¾
18 U. S. Ex. Co.	62	100 do	101¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	106¾	200 Mil. & St. P.	41
100 do	106¾	600 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63½
300 do	106¾	50 do	63⅝
100 do	106¾	100 Pitts., F. W. & C.	102¾
500 do	106¾	1000 do	102
600 do	106¾		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400 U. S. Ex.	62	50,000 O. & M. C.	26¼
100 Quicksilver	b10 25¼	10,000 do	26¼
100 West. U. Tel.	38¾	500 Mich. S. & N. I.	77⅛
100 do	b3 77⅛	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	128
300 N. Y. Cen.	c 106¾	600 Chi. & R. I. & P.	100⅝
200 do	106⅝	2600 Erie R.	60⅜
2600 Erie R.	60⅜	100 do	b10 60⅜
200 do	c15 60⅜	400 Chi. & N. W.	40⅝
600 do	c 60⅜	200 do	c 39⅝
500 do	b10 60⅛	100 do	b3 40
500 do	b10 60⅛	500 do	40
500 do	b3 60⅛	500 C. & N. W. Pr.	64¾
100 Erie Pr.	74	800 do	64⅞
1200 Reading R.	101⅞	200 do	c 64⅞
400 do	b30 101⅞	200 do	b5 64⅞
50 Hudson R.	125⅝	200 do	b3 64⅞
200 Mil. & St. P.	40¾	200 do	b10 65
500 do	b3 40	400 P., F. W. & C.	101
500 do	b10 40	300 do	101¼
200 Clev. & Pitts.	78⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Boston W. P.	16⅝	400 M. S. & N. I.	79¼
100 Wells, F. & Co. Ex	56½	100 do	79⅝
100 Pacific Mail	139	300 do	79⅝
100 do	139¼	500 do c	79⅝
100 do	139⅛	1800 do	79⅝
300 West. U. Tel.	39⅛	100 100 O. & Miss. Cer.	26⅛
50 do	39⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.	79⅝
200 do	39⅛	200 do	79⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	107⅛	800 do	101¼
100 do	107⅛	200 do	101¼
100 do	107⅛	100 Chic. & N. W.	41¾
200 do	b3 107⅛	800 do	41¾
200 do	b30 108	200 do	b5 41¾
500 do	c 107⅛	200 do	c 41¾
1300 Erie R.	61⅜	300 do	b3 41¾
800 do	61⅜	400 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	65⅝
200 do	c 61⅜	200 do	65⅝
300 do	b3 61⅜	200 do	b3 65⅝
200 do	c 61⅜	800 do	c 65½
80 Reading R.	c3 101⅞	200 P., F. W. & C.	101⅜
1200 Clev. & Pitts.	130	300 do	101⅜

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100 Wells, Fargo Ex.	57	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅝
500 Mar. Min. Co.	18	800 do	82⅝
300 West. U. Tel.	40	2270 do	84
200 do	39⅝	600 do	84⅛
100 do	39⅞	200 do	84⅛
100 do	b30 40	1300 do	84⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	108¼	600 do	84⅛
1500 do	108⅛	800 do	84⅛
200 do	b3 108⅛	900 Chi., R. I. & P.	101⅝
200 do	b5 108⅛	100 do	101⅝
300 Erie R.	62⅜	200 do	b5 101⅝
2200 do	62⅜	800 Chi. & N. W. R.	41⅝
800 do	c3 62⅜	100 do	b3 41⅝

York Central outside of Wall-street is to what is currently going on.

Touching the figures and attack on the Michigan Southern in the Money column of our contemporary, a very large stockholder in the Road sends us the following:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If one of the "most economical of railroad officers in the country" is only able to send $100,000 to New-York out of six months' earnings of $3,200,000 on the Michigan Southern, as the *Tribune* states, would it not be well to change the management? Or is it because the "economical officer" out West has not sufficient confidence in the New-York agency to trust his money here, and therefore retains it in his own control?

STOCKHOLDER.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 11 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,660,732	Increase... £2,564
Public deposits	7,944,532	Increase... 271,415
Other deposits	19,154,776	Increase... 388,454
Gov't securities	13,845,272	No change.
Other securities	17,393,945	Decrease... 96,878
Notes unemployed	14,406,970	Increase... £10,900

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,720,295, being a decrease of £242,645; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £24,848,532, showing an increase of £276,250 when compared with the preceding return.

We understand that the third week's earnings in September of the Chicago and Northwest Road show an increase of $123,000 on the corresponding week last year.

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company were, for the first two weeks in September, 1867:

1866...$93,969 84 | 1867..$103,964 80 | Inc..$9,994 95

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Road for the third week of September were:

1867.....$122,218 | 1866.....$107,369 | Inc.....$14,849

The third week on the Rock Island will probably show another $30,000 gain on last season.

The Credit Mobilier.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Economist.

The financial circles have been much occupied during the last few days by the Credit Mobilier having finally called on the Bank of France to render it assistance. The Mobilier, as you are aware, has long been embarrassed from having made large advances to the Immobiliere Company, which the latter is perfectly unable to pay. Various schemes have at different times been projected for setting the Immobiliere afloat, but for one reason or another they have not succeeded. Something, however, must be done, or the Immobiliere must liquidate. Its liquidation at the present moment would be most injurious to the Mobilier, and through it to numerous other establishments; it would, indeed, be almost a public calamity, for that account, and also from the fact that the Immobiliere's difficulties have arisen from its having to please the Government engaged too largely in house-building in Paris, the Mobilier thinks that the Bank of France as a national establishment, and to some extent under the control of the Government, ought to lend a helping hand. It has, therefore, asked for an advance, and the amount it has named is, it is said, 75,000,000 francs (£3,000,000.) Some negotiations took place, and in order to overcome any scruples the bank might feel, the Messrs. PEREIRE M. MALLET, the Duke DE GALLIERA and other directors of the Mobilier, undertook to give their signatures for half the amount, the other half to be covered by the deposit of securities belonging to the Mobilier and Immobiliere. At the moment, it seemed likely that the transaction would be concluded on these terms, but it appears that obstacles have arisen, and that the matter is still pending. That part of the financial public which is hostile to the Credit Mobilier cries out aloud against the arrangement, and even insists that the bank cannot make it without violating its statutes. Another part upholds it in the belief that if the Mobilier were relieved from the difficulties into which the Immobiliere has brought it, it would be able to give a new impetus to speculation.

Business and the Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune*, in its money article this morning, quotes the Secretary of the Treasury thus:

"Money being an unprofitable article to hold, very little is withheld from actual use, and in proportion to the increase in prices advances are required from all borrowers, a reduction of it reduces prices, and as prices are reduced the demand for it falls off; so that paradoxical as it may seem, a diminution of the currency may in fact increase the supply of it."

The proposition of the Secretary may be easily demonstrated: Undue inflation and undue contraction are alike evils. When the latter takes place, the price of money immediately advances, business men curtail, the Banks cease discounting, debtors are consequently unable to meet their payments, and business in all its branches feels the paralyzing influences of a stringent money market; general want of confidence prevails, numerous failures occur, and no business is brisk but that of shaving notes at ruinous rates. Thus, paradoxical as it may seem, according to the Secretary, a contraction of the currency will have actually increased the supply of it, or, in other words, he should have said, restrained the demand for it, by paralyzing business.

What is it induces the mighty immigration of both rich and poor to this country? Clearly, it is the singular activities of all our industries, and the high wages that rule here; therefore, these inducements should be carefully guarded.

SPES.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	14	Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls.	18,354	Malt, bushels	
Flour, bags		Pork, bbls	71
Cornmeal, bbls.	300	Cut Meats, pkgs	5
Cornmeal, bags	350	Lard, pkgs	279
Wheat, bushels	23,275	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	40
Corn, bushels	24,292	Whisky, bbls.	431
Rye, bushels	7,700	Petroleum, bbls.	3,097
Oats, bushels	35,851		

ASHES—Continue in good demand at $9 75 for Pots, and $11 50 for Pearls.

COAL.—At the action sale of Scranton Coal, to-day, rather easier prices were made on an aggregate of 75,000 tons disposed of, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., as follows: 14,000 tons lump, $3 55@$3 90; 12,000 tons steamboat, $3 75@$3 87½; 15,000 tons grate, $3 85@$4; 6,000 tons egg, $4 00@$4 80; 17,000 tons stove, $4 55@$4 75; 11,000 tons chestnut, $3 80@$4 15 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. Also, 10,100 tons deliverable at Washington, N. J., as follows: 500 tons grate, $2 45½; $500 tons egg, $2 90@$2 95; 5,500 tons stove, $3 15@3 20; 3,500 tons chestnut. $2 05@$2 20.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at steady rates, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18¾c.; Rio, 16c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c.; in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered and purchased to-day at reduced prices. Middling grades, 23c.@24½c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,350 bales, against receipts of 113 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	2,515
Receipts last week	5,805
Receipts preceding week	1,720
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	12,175
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	446,714
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	687,631
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	6,466
Exports since Jan. 1	394,998
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,309
Estimated stock on hand here	37,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	14,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	6,250
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,587,084
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports 25th inst.	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	65,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in better supply and quoted off again 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. The demand has been comparatively moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 65@$8 90; very poor to good extra State at $9 30@$9 90; good to choice extra State $10@$10 50; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 55@$10 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 65@$8 50
Extra State	9 30@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping orands	9 55@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 50@12 75
Extra Genesee	10 50@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 50@16 00

Southern Flour is in less demand and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,170 bbls., at $9 30@$14 25 for common to very choice, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour inactive and nominal. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, at from $6 50@$8 25 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $6 25 for City, and $7 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Of Californian Flour nothing since reported. Of 600 bbls. and sacks, at $11 25@$12 50 ₱ bbl. and 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather more demand to-day, partly for export, opening heavily, but subsequently improving in price, especially prime lots of Spring, which were scarce. Sales were reported of 94,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 77@$2 93; No. 1 Spring at $2 76@$2 80; No. 2 do. at $2 70@$2 80 ₱ bbl. chiefly at $2 75@$2 80, on private terms; Amber State at $2 85@$2 95 ₱ bushel. Corn has again improved on light offerings and a fair inquiry, partly speculative. Sales

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXperienced cooks, housekeepers, experienced French nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiting-maids and young girls. These applications are all of a superior class, and have been carefully investigated by the undersigned. Apply at MANNING'S Office, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Irish Protestant girls; one as cook, who perfectly understands her business, and can come well recommended; the other as chambermaid and waitress; or nurse and seamstress; best of City references. Call at No. 81 West 15th-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family; is an excellent plain cook and first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the very best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and do chamberwork; can do all kinds of family sewing, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine; has good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a good operator on W. & W.'s machine; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 476 3d-av., in the basement shop.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as infant's nurse; is kind and fond of children; is a good plain sewer; has no objections to travel with a good lady; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 6th-av., in the store, between 13th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 12 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie,) between Bowery and Chrystie-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, as cook; is a first-class baker; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 245 East 30th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A SITuation as cook (without washing) in a private family or hotel; she is a thoroughly efficient meat and pastry cook, game, soups, &c.; has the best Brooklyn references. Apply at 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid or waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 245 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its various branches and is a first-rate baker; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 39 East 22d-st. Will engage.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and vegetables, and is a splendid baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 302 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

LATHS—Have been more freely offered, and purchased at from $2 75@$2 90 ₱ thousand.

MOLASSES—Continues in demand and firm, including Porto Rico at 32½c.@37c.; Cuba at 28c.@57c.; English Islands at 56c.@57c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more request to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@59½c. ₱ gallon; do. in bond, 50c.@50¼c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Rosin at $4@$8 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $8@$8 50; Pitch, $8 87@$4 12 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@ $2 40; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 67½c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 31 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive at 18c.@19c. for Crude; 14½c.@18c. for Crude in bulk; 31c.@35c. for Refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately dealt in at about former prices. Sales since our last 3,700 bbls., in lots, at $24@$24 12 for new Western Mess, closing at $24 25 cash; $20 50@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand at 12¾c.@12c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15¼c.@17½c. for Hams. ₱ lb.; sales equal to 116 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet but steady; sales were made of small lots at long clear, loaded, at 13½c., and Stratford cut at 13¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in moderate request at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,170 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13¾c.@14¾c., and small lots at 14¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is very quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 780 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter is in fair request at 28c.@45c. for poor to choice State, and 17c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 6c.@16c., as extremes, ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	30 @45
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	28 @43
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₱ lb	33 @36
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	32 @33
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb	33 @34
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb	28 @32
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	27 @30
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	25 @28
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	22 @25
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	17 @22
Grease Butter, original package, ₱ lb	11 @12

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	15 @16
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	13½@14¼
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	12 @13
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	11 @12
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	6 @8

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@13¼c., and 320 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Refined sugars continue in demand at from 14c.@16¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 91,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12¾c.; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 12¼c.@ 14¾c.; 55,000 lbs. Grease at 7¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 200 bbls., in bond, at 38c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 7,500 bushels Wheat, and 2,500 quarters Corn, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s. ₱ ton; 20 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 20s. ₱ hhd. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour, part at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. ₱ ton. For Antwerp, 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, (from Philadelphia,) at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and 10 tons Tallow at 35s., by steamer, ₱ ton.

TOBACCO.

$100 PACKED IN THIS BRAND DAILY!!!

PERSONAL.

DARLING, COME BACK TO ME OR you will break my heart. If you like better to have me go to you. I am all ready.

FIFEY.

SEPT. 24.

C. T. P.

What is your Post-office address? We wish to ask a question.

BRIARFIELD.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD OFFERED FOR THE recovery of the body of DANIEL NOLAN, who was drowned in the Hudson River, opposite Cornwall, Sept. 8. Had on the body at the time, striped pants of brown and cream color, white vest and dark coat. Any information concerning the above will be thankfully received by his wife, No. 14 Jones-st.

Cornwall and Newburgh papers please copy.

$800 REWARD.—AT NOS. 149 AND 160 Fulton-st. "Bureau of Information," where all kinds of rascality is thoroughly sifted for persons interested. A liberal reward is paid for confidential information regarding robbery, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, arrest, con. and every species of dishonesty.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SEPT. 24, A SMALL BOOK CONTAINING a check drawn to the order of H. E. Legrain, amounting to $19 60; also, $16 in bills. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to LEGRAIN, No. 79 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-square.—This church having been closed for destruction by fire, will be opened for public worship on SUNDAY, the 29th September, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., a collection for the benevolent work of the parish will be made in the morning.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE LARGEST STOCK in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. CLARKE'S Marble Works, No. 154 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., New-York, capable just up in the country. Our visitors

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A woman who understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker; would take entire charge of a kitchen; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 153 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON TO go out by the day to house-cleaning or washing and ironing; the best of reference, if required. To be seen at her own residence, No. 247 West 39th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to do housework; understands making of cooking, beating and serving. Can be seen at No. 28 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; by one who understands dressmaking, and all kinds of family sewing; willing to go by the day or month. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as first-class nurse in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A LADY, ACTIVE AND obliging, a situation as saleswoman in a first-class millinery establishment. Address W. M., Station D, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; can operate. Call or address No. 141 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or waitress, in a private family; no others need apply. Can be seen at No. 308 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge and bring it up by hand; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 141 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK A situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 222 West 12th-st., near 9th-av., first door in rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress; would assist with children; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 445 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; City references given. Can be seen for two days at 128 West 19th-st., top floor, fourth house east of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and sewing or nurse and sewing; has good references. Can be seen for two days at 184 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as children's nurse, and would do plain sewing; has the best of references. Call at No. 188 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply for two days, at 63 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN young woman, with the best City references

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Lucille Tostee, Messieurs, Guffroy, Duchesne, Ledue, Vertier, Lagrifoul, Monier and Mlle. de Felcourt.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON GIOVANNI, with the same cast as in New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEG'S DIVERSION and THE LATEST EDITION OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Messrs. J. Gilbert, H. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, G. B. Polk, J. W. Leonard, Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Annie Ward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, E. Mortimer, J. R. Smiley, Walsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, EDWIN FORREST as JACK CADE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE BLACKSMITH'S WIFE; OR, THE LOST CHILD. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PIANALINO, THE ILLUSIONIST.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
14th-st., near 8th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

BUNYAN HALL.
Union Square.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PILGRIM, and PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

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Ten copies	$15

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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The excitement in Florence consequent upon the reception of the news of GARIBALDI'S arrest, was intense. His partisans united in a turbulent demonstration of sympathy for their leader, but were speedily dispersed by the military. King VICTOR EMMANUEL has issued another proclamation, in which he says that the faith of the Government, pledged in its treaties with foreign Powers, exacted of it the painful duty of arresting GARABALDI, the acknowledged leader of a movement in direct violation of those treaties. It is said that the Italian Government has offered to send GARIBALDI to his home at Caprera, and relieve him from all restraint, if he will give his parole not to engage in further hostilities against the Roman States. The French official and semi-official Press warmly indorse the decision of the Italian Government.

Fears are entertained that a Fenian attack will shortly be made upon Dover Castle. Arms have been sent down to the garrison, and precautions taken to frustrate any attempt of the kind. The Manchester rioters will be tried by special commission in December prox.

The sessions of the Pan-Anglican Synod commenced at Lambeth, Tuesday. Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, preached the opening sermon of the Conference.

The Newmarket races continued yesterday. The events were won by *Knight of the Garter*, *Beauty* and *Owen Glyndwr*.

GENERAL.

Gen. SHERIDAN left Washington yesterday for Philadelphia, where he goes by invitation of the city authorities. At every station along the route crowds had assembled awaiting the arrival of the train, and an enthusiastic reception was given him. At Baltimore he was taken forcibly from the train and carried some distance on the shoulders of his admirers. He arrived in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock, where he was received by Mayor MCMICHAEL at the depot, and while waiting in the reception room for the arrangements of the escort, was introduced to the members of the Select and Common Councils. There were no formal speeches. When the General appeared and took his seat in a barouche with the Mayor and Senator CAMERON, his appearance was the signal for a tremendous burst of cheers from the crowd filling the streets, and a salute was fired. He was escorted by several military organizations, and also by a large turnout of the Republican Invincibles with torches, and twenty fire companies, with apparatus, brought up the rear of the procession. Many dwellings along the route and the Union League house were brilliantly illuminated. Over the central door was the name of Gen. SHERIDAN, and other portions of the front were decorated with stars and the inscriptions Liberty, WASHINGTON and Union, all in gas jets. The General was enthusiastically cheered all along the route, and on arriving at the Continental Hotel the applause became deafening. Shortly after the General and Mayor made their appearance on the front balcony, from whence a view of the procession as it filed along Chestnut-street was obtained. The General was received with cheers from the firemen in line and the spectators filling the street, and this was continued until the companies had all passed. The General responded to the cheering with bows, and finally bidding the crowd that still lingered "Good night," he retired. There were no speeches made. The General partook of a banquet with the Mayor and the City Councils at the Continental, Senator CAMERON being also a guest. A formal welcome by Mayor MCMICHAEL takes place at noon tomorrow, at Independence Hall.

The Republican State Convention met at Syracuse yesterday, when Hon. JAMES GIBSON was appointed temporary Chairman. He made a short speech on taking the chair, calling attention to the important duties which the Convention had to discharge. Other temporary officers were appointed, after which the roll of delegates was called. When the Secretary reached the list of New-York delegates, Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS insisted that both sets of names should be called. Considerable debate and some confusion ensued, when a motion to submit the credentials of the contestants to a Committee of sixteen prevailed, and the names of all were called. The necessary Committees were appointed, and, on motion, the respective delegates were authorized to select members of the State Committee by Congressional Districts, after which a recess was taken till 2 o'clock P. M. At the afternoon session, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported a list of officers, with ROSCOE CONKLING as President. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed. The Committee on Contested Seats reported that the delegates from New-York headed by JOSHUA G. ABBE were the regularly-elected delegation, and consequently entitled to seats in the Convention. The following-named gentlemen were then nominated for State officers; For Secretary of State, Gen. MCKEAN, of Saratoga; for Comptroller, CALVIN T. HULBURD, of St. Lawrence; for State Treasurer, Gen. T. C. GATES, of Ulster. A recess until evening was then taken. At the evening session the Committee on Resolutions submitted their report, which was unanimously adopted. A full report of the proceedings will be found in other columns of the TIMES this morning.

The Indian Commissioners returned to Omaha on Sunday, and separated to meet at Fort Harker on Oct. 9. It is said that the council on the North Platte resulted in nothing conclusive. Gen. SHERMAN, in a plain, sharp and explicit answer, informed the Indians that they must, under no pretext, interfere with the Government. If the Indians were damaged, they would receive compensation. While the Indians continued to wage war, the Smoky Hill road would not be yielded up. Powder and lead would not be given them until a definite treaty was made. A proposition was then submitted for the Indians to accept [illegible] on new reservations, and they were given until the 1st of November to answer at the council to be held at the North Platte. Meantime, they could hunt on the Republican. The General represented that we were building costly roads, and they could not be stopped, no more than the sun and moon in the east. He told the Indians that if they wanted to go East and see for themselves they would be offered transportation through. The chiefs responded that they only asked ammunition, which the Commission finally concluded to give.

The excitement in Nashville, Tenn., continues. Gov. BROWNLOW has ordered Gen. COOPER, commanding the State Guards, to take to Nashville immediately all the troops, infantry and cavalry, that he can command, to protect the election officers appointed by the Commissioner of Registration and to enforce the franchise law; and Gen. COOPER has issued an order warning all parties to desist from any attempt to hold any election in violation of that law. On the other hand the city authorities insist that the election must be held in accordance with the City Charter, and it is said that one thousand extra policemen will be sworn in to enforce the city laws and protect its officers.

Gov. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation on the subject of regulators, in which the Executive states that all illegal organizations are highly detrimental to the public, and are entirely unnecessary, as the officers of the State are clothed with full and ample powers to bring all offenders against the law before the Courts of the State; and the Executive will see that all offenders against the laws suffer the penalties due their crimes. He calls upon all good citizens to obey the laws and to discountenance all acts tending to mob violence, that good order may prevail throughout the entire commonwealth.

The remains of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE were sent home in the steamship *China* yesterday. Every mark of respect that could be has been paid to the memory of the lamented diplomatist. The report that the British Government had detailed a war vessel to convey his remains to England proves to be incorrect.

The Mayor of New-Orleans, at the suggestion of many citizens, has requested the church sextons not to ring or toll the bells during the prevalence of the epidemic, as it is calculated to have an injurious effect on those who are ill with the fever.

O'LAUGHLIN, one of the LINCOLN assassination conspirators, died or yellow fever at the Dry Tortugas on Monday last.

LOCAL.

The receipts of beef cattle at the New-York markets have been enormously large for the two weeks past. For the week ending Sept. 26, the supply at all the yards numbered over 7,300. The week previous, the number was 6,470. Trade drags heavily, except for fat, thrifty and smooth bullocks, which make nice and tender beef. As the largest proportion of the cattle consists of thin steers and rough, half-fattened oxen, prices for inferior beef have declined, so that very few cattle bring over 16c. ₱ lb., net weight. Hundreds that are forced into the market are worked off at 9c.@15c. ₱ lb., net weight. Fair steers are sold for 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., net. The demand is active for large numbers of really good cattle. The effort put forth to make butchers pay a high price for poor scalawags, and to compel lovers of good beef to purchase miserable dog-meat, causes dull times in the cattle markets.

The murder of Mr. JAMES DARLING, a linen-bleacher, of West New-York, Union Township, N. J., on Sunday morning last, still continues a mystery. The supposition is that the deceased came to his death at the hands of burglars, as three suspicious-looking men were discovered near Mr. DARLING'S house, and a neighbor saw one of them fire a pistol several times, which he believed at first was aimed at the watchdogs.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocese was held in St. John's Chapel yesterday. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR was elected President, and Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT Secretary. In consequence of the absence of Bishop POTTER, the Convention, without transacting any business, adjourned to the 13th of November next, at 10 A. M.

The brig *Anna*, loading with whisky at this port for Genoa, was seized by the Revenue authorities yesterday on suspicion of an attempt by the owners to defraud the Government. She was released after an investigation of the matter was had. Two distilleries—one in Park and the other in Cherry street—were taken possession of by Collector SHOOK yesterday. They are still in the hands of the Revenue officers.

Three decrees of divorce were granted yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge CARDOZO presiding. The actions are entitled as follows: MARGARET RICHARDS vs. JOSHUA T. RICHARDS, JOHN GSCHWIND vs. CAROLINE GSCHWIND, and KAUFMAN KAUFMAN vs. HENRIETTA KAUFMAN.

A plan has been submitted to the Brooklyn Park Commissioners by the landscape architects employed by them, for improving the Fort Greene Park so as to make it one of the most attractive places in the City of Churches.

Owing to the absence of counsel in the Callicott case, called on yesterday before Commissioner NEWTON, the further hearing was set down for Monday next.

Two persons were severely injured, Tuesday, on the ferry-boat *Elizabeth*, while she was entering the slip at Communipaw, N. J., with too much headway.

A man has been arrested at Newark, N. J., charged with having drugged and robbed FANNY SMITH, a girl aged 17 years, who was found insensible in the street there on Monday.

Some white men intruded upon a colored picnic party at Englewood, N. J., several days ago. A fight ensued, in the course of which one man was severely and perhaps fatally stabbed.

A stone mason named JOHN KIRK and another man whose name is unknown committed suicide yesterday.

Twenty charges against policemen were investigated by Commissioner ACTON, at Police Headquarters, yesterday.

Seventy-five thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction yesterday, for the most part at a decline.

Flour was depressed and lower again yesterday. Wheat, Corn and Oats were firmer, and in fair demand. Provisions were comparatively steady, but not active. Sugars were salable and steady. Cotton was lower, and in rather more request at the reduced figures. Freights were less active, with 521 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Wharves and Piers—Improvement of the River Front.

We publish in another column a brief circular addressed by the Citizens' Association to the shipping merchants of New-York, in which attention is called to the necessity of the immediate improvement of the river front. The subject is one of great importance to the City. New-York, with a water frontage measuring seventeen miles in extent, pays less attention than any other city in the world, having the slightest pretensions to commercial importance, to the condition of her wharves and piers. Liverpool has but five miles of river front occupied by docks; yet in these five miles is invested capital amounting to more than fifty millions of dollars. The sea wall along the Liverpool side of the Mersey is a massive structure of solid masonry, five miles in length, eleven feet in average thickness, and about forty feet high from the foundation. What has New-York to show that can bear comparison with this magnificent work? The contrast between it and the wretched wooden piers that run out on decaying piles into the river, suggests a painful lack either of enterprise or of commercial wisdom.

The first cost of a sea wall and permanent wharves like those of Liverpool would of course be very heavy; but a judicious system of dues would soon cover this outlay and make the structures a source of revenue to the City. For instance, the annual dock and light dues received in the port of Liverpool amount to about $5,000,000; while in New-York the amount received by the City for wharfage during the five years ending December, 1864, was only $1,500,000. The amount required during the same time to keep the crazy structures in repair was about $1,000,000; thus leaving only $100,000 as the net annual revenue from our seventeen miles of river-front. No argument is needed to show the ruinous consequences of a system which thus deprives New-York of a certain source of revenue.

The great rise and fall of the tide at Liverpool and London, compels those cities to resort to an expensive system of inclosed docks which would be unnecessary here. The apathy of our people in regard to the required improvements is therefore the less excusable. With vastly greater natural advantages, we suffer ourselves to be surpassed by inferior cities in a matter of vital importance to our commercial interests. If a wharfage system like that of Liverpool were introduced and carried into execution here, the advancement in the material interests of our City would be vastly accelerated. It is a matter of surprise that our immense commerce has been able to make shift so long with the hundred and fifty tumble-down, crazy, wooden structures skirting our City, and by courtesy called wharves and piers. The system itself is faulty and expensive at best, requiring constant repairs; and when we take into consideration the fact that the structures are in a wretched condition of dilapidation and decay, we can form a just estimate of the injury which our commerce must suffer from this source, and the advantages which would accrue from the adoption of a system that would afford adequate accommodation to our merchants. The tendency of American commerce is toward centralization in New-York; but it is for our citizens to decide whether the process shall be slow or rapid.

American Wastefulness.

Americans are playing the part of the prodigal son with their inheritance. The immense resources of the country are wasted, and its splendid capabilities neglected with heedless recklessness. As a people, we are lavish beyond any other in our personal habits and ways of living. The extravagance of the rich in dress, equipages and entertainments is noticeable at home, and too often generates abroad into an ostentation more conspicuous than creditable. The well-to-do classes imitate them in spending large sums and wasting much time upon their personal enjoyments. And there are thousands, especially in the cities, whose indulgence in coarse material pleasures is permanently fed at the expense of public order, and by violations of law.

It is rightly said that in the mere matter of eating and drinking, a Frenchman would live upon what an American wastes. We are not improved by foreign example, for that of thrift set by the German additions to our population is neutralized by the improvidence of Irish immigrants. Such private profusion of course tolerates and encourages spendthrift habits in those who control the public money. The people find it easier to grumble at heavy taxes than to hold their servants to that strict economy which is no rule for their own private expenditure. Certainly no one expects to find a Cato among Aldermen—but one chief reason why their clumsy aping of a Sybarite's ways is laughed at, yet endured, is that the citizens think Sybaritism a very nice thing, and are absorbed in pursuing the wealth that may buy its delights for themselves.

Much of this wastefulness is due to the ease with which the means of life may be acquired in this country, seeming to make accumulation needless. If Americans were not born liberal, as most of them are, they would become so through the riches readily drawn from resources that appear inexhaustible. To begin with, we are as a nation among the largest landowners of the world. The whole boundless continent is ours, or we regard it as ours in reversion by manifest destiny. How have we used that part of this splendid area of which we have had possession? It is wise policy to sell the public domain at low prices to actual settlers, since a producing, taxpaying voter is worth more to the Government than an unimproved square league of land. But is it wise to lavish it in donations to the several States, or to give it away without stint to grand speculators in railways, thus building up colossal fortunes in the next generation for the successors of those who have the boldness to ask and the cunning to gain endowments so liberal from Congress? Since what is granted to one cannot be refused to another, will not enterprising men enough be found to persuade Government that it needs twice as many Pacific railroads as the four that are now working their way across the continent by the aid of its bonds and its lands?

Before the national domain passes entirely into the hands of private citizens, it would be well that legislation should provide in the public interest against its wasteful management by the future owners. Upon large considerations of national advantage the forests and streams of the country need that protection which settlers neither can nor will give them. The forests of any region are important not only for their timber, but also in their relations to climate, and in their influence over the regularity and even the existence of its water courses. There are arid plains in Europe which were once thickly-wooded and therefore fertile regions, as there are vast expanses in our Western territory which only need trees to make them habitable and productive. Now to the pioneer a tree is a natural enemy, useful merely for fences and firewood, and to be swept off the face of the earth as soon as possible. So too of our rivers and smaller streams. Salmon once abounded in all the Eastern rivers, from which even the shad are now retreating, as the trout are vanishing from the brooks, through the multiplication of mills and of manufactories with their poisonous tribute to the waters. The preservation of such an important article of food as fish is not too small a subject for the care of Governments in Europe, and is certainly worth some attention from our own before it is too late. A system of laws in the several States for the conservation of the forests, founded on detailed surveys, and supported by uniform and stringent provisions for the protection, and where necessary the reintroduction of fish and game, would save important sources of national wealth from destruction.

This carelessness in dealing with our original abundance extends to those contributions to the national prosperity which pour in from abroad through the channels of immigration. That steady accession of capital and productive power is too much suffered to run to waste through neglect of judicious distribution. Immigrants present the widest variety of capacity, training and habits of life. These should be thoroughly utilized by special direction to climates and soils where the most could be made of their respective experience. The hardy cultivators who converge to this port from the far-apart lands of wheat, the olive and the vine, should not be left unaided to find their way to the regions where they would be most at home and most useful. Such a regulation of this ever-flowing stream of national wealth as to draw the greatest possible benefit from it, would justify the establishment of a separate Bureau at Washington for the diffusion of information abroad, and the proper settlement of those who seek their new homes among us. The practice of the Mormons who find their account in seeking out the superstitious element in Europe and transplanting it carefully to Deseret, is certainly worth counterworking by imitation on a greater scale and for higher purposes, by an enlightened Government.

Nor is the development of our hidden springs of wealth conducted with any less wastefulness than attends the use of these open and superficial ones. National and State mining schools, for instance, ought to exist, to give accuracy to research and authority to processes in the unfolding of our mineral riches, thus preventing such wild and immoral enchantments of speculation as those by which petroleum and gold have recently made luckless Aladdins of so many thousands. Our cumbrous and costly system of taxation is another instance of wastefulness in financial management. Probably it is at this point that public reform will begin. And as the pressure of taxation, under the best system, must compel private thrift, we may have to thank the war too for reviving this positive prudence, which is as essential as more conspicuous virtues to the prosperity of a nation.

The Constitutional Convention.

It is impossible not to feel that the Constitutional Convention thus far is a failure. It has done nothing of the things expected from it, nor has it shown any courage or energy in grappling with the various reforms which are demanded for the public good. Its action has been timid, halting and utterly indecisive. Even on the one question of suffrage, concerning which private sentiment was more fixed and united than on any other, it has fallen far short of public expectation. That the property qualification in the State of New-York was to be utterly abolished, was taken for granted; indeed, last Winter, any Republican who should have hinted that the Convention would hesitate for an instant about putting blacks and whites upon an equal footing in the matter of voting, would have been denounced as a Copperhead and treated to a party bull of excommunication. The fact that such a reform would add from five to ten thousand voters to the Republican ticket in November next, and in the Presidential election of next year, confirmed this expectation. Yet, half the session passed without action on this point, and now the Convention has adjourned without doing anything to change the fundamental law of the State in this respect. Of course the colored vote cannot be had this Fall, nor can it, without the trouble and expense of a separate election, enter into the Presidential canvass of 1868.

Upon all the other subjects on which action was demanded, has the Convention shown still less courage and determination. Nothing whatever has been done which promises reform in our State Judiciary. Not a step has been taken which indicates any purpose to grapple effectively with the gigantic and systematic corruption which is steadily acquiring complete control of public affairs, and which, if not arrested, will convert our governments, State and municipal, into organized conspiracies for oppression and plunder. Nothing has been done to fix the basis of our financial system, or to regulate and reform the control of our public works. And upon the most imperative of all the reforms looked for at the hands of the Convention, that of providing the means of securing good government for great Cities, not only has nothing been done, but the only indications of the purpose of the Convention have been such as to inspire profound anxiety and alarm in the minds of all who still cherish any regard for law, order and the public good.

Much of this timidity has been due, doubtless, to the fact that we are on the eve of a State election, and the Republican majority of the Convention was unwilling to take any step which might hazard its ascendency in the State. It may be doubted whether this timid evasion of every important question, that of negro suffrage included, will not be quite as damaging to the party as any action which the Convention was likely to take. But the difficulty seems to lie deeper than this. The Convention itself seems incapable of properly grasping the subjects with which it has to deal. It either fails to appreciate their importance, or it lacks the courage to treat them on their merits. We have heard a great deal of the very high ability of the Convention as a body: we confess we have as yet seen no evidence of it in any action it has taken, or in the proposals, plans or speeches of individual members.

So far as the formation of a new Constitution is concerned, we are glad the Convention has adjourned. If it had completed its labors before the election, its work would have been badly done. It would have acted under influences utterly unfavorable to judicious and beneficent results. It would have consulted the chances of the election far more than the demands of the public good. It would have bartered provisions of infinite value to the State for the promise of a party triumph. When it meets again it may give less weight to these considerations, which, though not without importance, are still temporary in their nature, and will be in a position to consult more largely the permanent interests of the people at large. Let us hope, too, that it will regain something of the courage which the coming election has so sadly impaired, and that its members will exhibit something of that marvelous ability and statesmanship, of which we have heard so much and thus far seen so little.

Union State Convention.

The Republican State Convention which assembled at Syracuse yesterday, performed its work quickly and well. A single day sufficed for the transaction of all its business, and this morning the party enters upon the contest with a new batch of candidates, on a platform which will commend itself to the judgment of Republicans throughout the State.

The address of Mr. CONKLING, the President, touches with proper emphasis the issues on which the State battle must be fought, and points appropriately to the tests by which the Republican Party will be tried. It must vindicate its capacity for government by solving in its own way the problem of reconstruction. This disposed of, all the statesmanship the party can command will be needed for the just and careful treatment of the questions of taxation and finance, to satisfy the reasonable demands of the country for relief.

The action of the Convention in regard to the rival delegations from New-York City, though less complete than we could have desired it to be, evinces a more liberal disposition than prevailed last year, and will do much toward perfecting party unity. For this result, no thanks are due to Mr. SPRAGUE or the *Tribune*, both of whom would have preferred a perpetuation, if not an aggravation, of the feud they helped to create. The Conservative delegation cared less for admission as members of the Convention than for the recognition for which Mr. ANDREWS judiciously pleaded. And this was conceded by referring the claim to the Committee on Contested Seats. The Committee's report was in favor of the Radical delegation; but all that could have been desired by the Conservatives was affirmed by the Chairman, who admitted the "irregularities" of last year, and recommended the adoption of measures by which the two sections in this City might be harmonized. An attempt subsequently made to give effect to this view failed. But the suggestion from such a quarter is equivalent to a rebuke of the scandalous injustice complained of, and the spirit in which the Convention received both the suggestion and the remarks of Mr. ANDREWS justifies the expectation of something like fair play, now and hereafter.

The candidates nominated are Gen. MCKEAN, of Saratoga, for Secretary of State; CALVIN T. HUBBARD, of St. Lawrence, Comptroller; Gen. T. C. GATES, of Ulster, State Treasurer; Judge VANCOTT, of Kings, Attorney-General; A. C. POWELL, of Onondaga, State Engineer; JOHN M. HAMMOND, of Allegany, Canal Commissioner.

The platform embraces a manly affirmation of impartial suffrage, a strongly-worded protest against mal-administration and corruption in the affairs of the State, and an emphatic declaration in support of Congress and its policy. The watchwords inscribed on the party banner are, "National reconstruction through liberty and justice; State repose through integrity and economy." While asserting the necessity of fairness and equality in the public burdens, all inclination to tamper with the financial obligations of the Union is repelled and rebuked. Recognition is given to the services of the Union soldiers, and the official conduct of Mr. STANTON. And thanks are accorded to Gov. FENTON and Senators MORGAN and CONKLING. A resolution was also adopted favorable to a modification of the Excise and Sunday Laws, so far as these may interfere too harshly with the liberty of the citizen.

The Workingwomen's Home.

The Female Operatives' Hotel in Elizabeth-street is thrown open for public inspection today, and this afternoon will be inaugurated with the customary formalities, in which the Mayor of the City and other prominent citizens are expected to take part. If the addresses are not well worth hearing, it must be because for some reason the many admirable features of this unique and novel establishment will have failed to take hold on the hearts of the orators, as they did on those of the select visitors who examined the house by special invitation on Tuesday. On that occasion the delight and surprise of all who passed from room to room seemed explosive, finding vent in ejaculatory thanksgivings at every turn. No one inside or outside the counsels of the projectors anticipated a "home" of such attractions and yet of such a simple fitness as that to which the establishment has already grown, while it still gives promise to develop its practical ideals indefinitely further.

A cooperative establishment on the largest scale, ample in all respects for five hundred or more persons, with every facility, comfort and economy that modern arts afford and capital can command, besides multiplied and daily multiplying appliances of culture and refinement—this sprung in four or five months from nothing, and presented in all its magnitude to the poor female operatives of the City of New-York as a place of home happiness, protection and innocent liberty at the simple current cost of maintaining it—takes rank among the noblest landmarks of the social advance. And in all this there is no gratuity, except the loan of those superior abilities and resources which are conferred upon a few, which in this instance have been employed expressly for the benefit of the many who are less favored. Every girl will pay fairly for all she enjoys, and any one who wishes to establish a hotel the counterpart of this, can do so, and realise a fair return for his capital and labor on the same terms. And if cleanly, well furnished, warmed and ventilated rooms, the best of everything in diet, abundance of hot, cold and iced water, baths, spacious fire-proof corridors, garden and flowers, tasteful parlors and sitting-rooms, books and periodicals, sewing-machines, the piano and organ, music and dancing, social song and Christian worship, were all established as regular requisites of a working woman's boarding-house, which her humble earnings could command, as it will be shown that they are adequate to pay for—who would be sorry? True, the proprietors of this house and its furniture (after all shall be paid for) may probably prefer to let the rent go to promote the moral advantage of the inmates, to aid them to provide against a day of calamity, and thus to lend special help to a grand system in its infancy; but this circumstance, taken at whatever it is worth, is not essential to the plan, and indeed can hardly be operative while interest remains to be paid on $70,000 capital. To enable the trustees to reduce their debt to this amount, or half the value of the property, a few more thousands, we understand, are wanted.

The Protection of Emigrants.

The plan of thoroughly inspecting every emigrant vessel on its arrival here, lately adopted by the Commissioners of Emigration, and effectually carried out so far by their Superintendent, Mr. CASSERLY, is already productive of important results. Through its action, the public learned the details of those abuses on board the Austrian ship *Giuseppe Baccarich*, from Antwerp, which led to the harrowing scenes of sickness and death but lately recorded. Stimulated by the expression of popular feeling the story gave birth to, a correspondence upon this matter and upon the general subject of the better protection of emigrants is now going on between the Belgian officials and the Board of Emigration, which, we trust, will lead to the punishment of the guilty parties, and such action as will prevent the recurrence of a like catastrophe from like causes. In the meantime the vessel lies in bondage here, libeled by the passengers for $70,000 damages.

The Commissioners are now called upon to contend against similar abuses, perpetrated on board of emigrant vessels from Bremen. We give in another column a synopsis of the affidavits of emigrants by the steamship *Baltic* and the bark *Atlantic*, from that port, disclosing a systematic maltreatment which, if not as fatal in its results as in the case of the *Baccarich*, transcends it shamefully in other respects. The passengers by the steamship state, under oath, that the food given to them was not only insufficient in quantity but unfit for use; that the bread was unbaked, the biscuit mouldy and the meat stinking; that the water was doled out in quantities utterly insufficient for the merest necessities, except in peculiar instances suggestive of favoritism and the worst conduct on the part of officers, and that the vessel throughout the entire passage was filthy in the extreme.

Maltreatment of emigrants at sea is no new grievance, but the gross and distressing system disclosed by these affidavits has rarely been paralleled. The whole story is an ugly one, and indicated a state of things at the port of departure which demands prompt and fearless investigation. It is difficult to conceive how foul biscuit, unsound meats and water unfit to drink—and all these in insufficient quantity if good—could pass the inspection of Government officers actuated by other motives than the most corrupt. There is no room for a charitable construction of that neglect of official duty which risks and may destroy hundreds of human lives. The result of the correspondence with the Belgian Government will be awaited with more than ordinary interest; and, meanwhile, we trust, the Emigration Commissioners will suggest and aid more direct methods of redressing the wrongs suffered by the emigrants.

MINOR TOPICS.

Never, probably, since the days of COLUMBUS has there been a more determined invasion of America by European celebrities than now. Actors, authors, singers, fiddlers, dancers, lecturers are here, and yet still the cry is "they come." There is RISTORI, the superb, and her long train of Italian players, at least a dozen, headed by BOZZO; there is the magnificent LA GRANGE and a concert troupe, among whom is BRIGNOLI; there is the famous pianist, LEOPOLD DE MEYER; there is the peerless PAREPA, who, however, has now become acclimated; there is KINGSLEY already here, and DICKENS and DUMAS pruning their wings for the trans-oceanic flight; there is that famous collection, let us say that graceful centipede of ballet dancers, the "Black Crook," with late European importations; there is the Barvard ballet troupe, with RONZANI, MORLACHI, BLASINA, SOHLER, and many other renowned *danseurs* and *danseuses*; there is the great JANANSCHEK, the German tragedienne; there is Miss KATE RANSE, of London, at WALLACK'S; there is the Italian opera, with PERALTA, PANGANI, MEDINI and other new vocalists and many old favorites; there is the Opera Bouffe troupe, headed by TOSTEE, and with GUFFROY DUCHESNE and others, playing one of OFFENBACH'S operas. And, besides all these, there is the usual show of "stars" and "stock" at the standard theatres, with more or fewer English importations. There has sometimes been a greater display here of European scenic and singing fame in quality, but never anything approaching this in quantity. It is an influx so remarkable as to deserve chronicling at greater length. More than three hundred "lesser lights," and many "first magnitudes" we have counted up here in New-York City among these theatric stars. The moral is that Europe believes America is ripe again, after the war, for another harvest, and the reapers jostle in crowds with their sickles. What with RISTORI and RONZANI, and BOZZO and BOZ, and DUMAS and DUCHESNE, and MEYER and MORLACHI, and BARAGLI and BABILI, and all the rest, we shall be able to survive the Winter.

If the new attempt against Rome by GARIBALDI (for which he was promptly put under arrest by the Italian Government) shall actually result in the occupation of Rome by the French troops reported to have sailed, then he has damaged the Italian cause and the prospects of Italian unity in a most lamentable way. The Liberator has lately lost his balance when contemplating the subject of Rome; and instead of taking the advice which he himself formerly gave, to wait for a proper and promising opportunity, he has been ready to precipitate events in such a way as must necessarily precipitate failure. We do not see, however, that LOUIS NAPOLEON has any occasion to interfere. The circumstances under which his interference was provided for by the treaty have not occurred; and the Italian Government has shown itself both able and willing to fulfill the stipulations regarding Rome entered into with France. In the present critical and complicated state of affairs there may at any time circumstances arise that will either result in perfecting Italian unity as GARIBALDI desires, or shiver it into the fragments out of which it was recently built.

At the Hancock serenade in Washington, cheers were given after President JOHNSON'S speech, "for the President who was not afraid of being shot." The sentiment was received, we are told, with "laughter." It strikes us that that is rather a rude jest even for a Washington crowd to make. In the selfsame city where BOOTH'S bullet found the "President who was shot," and in so few years after the tragic occurrence, sycophants are found unfeeling enough thus to refer to it. Mr. LINCOLN, too, was not "afraid of being shot," as his conduct testifies. But it is a bad augury when this kind of joke excites laughter in an assembly at the capital of the nation. Mankind in general, and that saliable mankind that dwells at Washington in particular, can hardly be expected to remember good of the dead very long; but this kind of compliment must have been as disgusting to Mr. JOHNSON as it is to sensible people everywhere.

A Peace Conference, in which the delegates were for the most part fighting revolutionists—a Peace Conference which broke up in a scrimmage—a Peace Conference which left behind it a record of the most ferocious sentiments—such a Peace Conference was that which convened in the Swiss City of Geneva on the 19th inst., and lasted for several days. Though the delegates were all in favor of universal peace, each of them thought that some particular war was necessary in the mean time; and, judging by their language, we should think that nothing would suit them worse than a peace in which their peculiar social and political ideas failed of realization. GARIBALDI honored the Conference with his presence, and also favored it with a speech, an absurd letter, and an absurder platform of principles, immediately after which he hastened to leave this Peace Conference for the purpose of marshaling his forces to make war upon the Pope. GARIBALDI, moreover, after his pacific demonstration in the Conference, made a tremendously belligerent and revolutionary address to the bona-

fide lack either of enterprise or of commercial wisdom.

face, which was interrupted with cries of "Death to BONAPARTE," "Death to the Priests," &c. It is true that in this speech GARIBALDI said that he and his followers meant to attack their Papal enemies with the "butt-ends of their guns," which is a peaceful way of making war, that ought to have delighted the Peace Conference. But then suppose, just for fun, that those who were presented with the butt of a gun should retaliate by presenting the muzzle of a rifle. What then? Would it continue to be butts against muzzles? It is just here there is a point to be feared. It is really to be feared as well as fancied, that the wretched kings and priests, with their wretched mercenaries, will not submit to be driven with the butts of guns, to the sound of peace harmonies, but will actually fight, and fight to the death, for their power, privileges and persons. This is the real difficulty. And, in fact, the whole difficulty with all the professional peace preachers, both in Europe and this country, seems to be that they only want peace on a basis of their own, which is quite a different thing from the substantive basis of the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera.

The revival of ROSSINI'S "Othello" is welcome, on all accounts. When first produced here in 1849 it became one of the favorite works of the season. Although the great master has certainly not shown all his genius in this work, or revealed in it in any marked degree the inventive power evinced in others, the music is always natural, often flowing, as often graceful, and never dull. Its orchestral treatment, moreover, is in its way masterly; and, altogether, in the present dearth of great new works, such an opera could hardly fail to meet with general acceptance. In rejecting all of the subordinate characters, and confining the action to the transactions on the Isle of Cyprus, the librettist has made a fitting vehicle for music, at the same time preserving all the more salient characteristics of SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy. The representation of this work at the Academy last night was a happy one in every essential particular, and an audience certainly gratifying to the *impresario* (in view of the varied attractions elsewhere) gathered to witness the revival of an opera which, as we have shown, has lain dormant in the *repertoire* of MARETZEK for the last eighteen years, and one that no other *impresario* has had the spirit to attempt. It is one of those works, like all of ROSSINI'S, which must be well done in every department, or a failure is the sequel. It requires extraordinary talent and artistic skill as well in the orchestral labor as in the vocalism, for the score throughout is of such delicate and harmonious texture, so much so, that to the uninitiated even a slip in either, be it ever so slight, becomes quickly and painfully apparent. It is pleasant to be able to state that in these respects the most captious had no foundation last evening for censure. The cast was as extraordinary as the demands of the music, and the most conscientious performance of duty characterized the efforts of everybody concerned in the representation. Sig. PANGANI, who made his *début*

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

GEN. SICKLES' COURT OF INQUIRY.

The application of Gen. SICKLES for a Court of Inquiry, which is now before the President, is suspended to await the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the point whether the President has the discretion under the articles of war to refuse a Court when demanded by an accused officer. The language of the articles seems to leave the President no discretion in the matter, as it provides that he "shall" grant a Court when applied for. But if Mr. STANBERY can give Mr. JOHNSON an opinion on the other side; it is exceedingly probable that the application will not be approved. It was considered in Cabinet yesterday, but no result beyond that already mentioned was reached. Gen. GRANT's indorsement of the application recapitulates the charges against Gen. SICKLES, and is very strong and emphatic in its approval. There is reason to believe that among other causes which influence the President unfavorably on this subject, is the fact that if the Court is granted all the correspondence between Gen. GRANT and Gen. SICKLES will become public, which will develop the fact that the little dispatch of Aug. 13, which the President gave out as completing the correspondence, did not complete it by any means, but that there are other and more important letters still unpublished, which, unlike those that His Excellency makes public, cannot be construed to suit his fancy.

FRAZER, TRENHOLM & CO.

The case of the Government vs. FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., which has occupied so much time in the English Courts with so little chance of success, is now in fair way of settlement on conditions advantageous to the Government. Mr. WAGNER, of Charleston, a partner of the firm, together with JAS. B. CAMPBELL and Ex-Gov. MAGRATH, their counsel, and Ex-Gov. WARD, of Georgia, counsel for the outside creditors, have been here for the past week endeavoring to arrange the case. It will be remembered that in the English Courts the case of the United States vs. PRIOLEAU, English partner of the firm, has never made much progress. The settlement of MONSE and GIBBS was fortunately repudiated by our Government. And in May last, shortly before the failure of the firm, the Treasury Department instituted a suit in equity against GEO. A. TRENHOLM, W. L. TRENHOLM, D. A. WELSMAN and T. D. WAGNER, the Charleston members of the firm, and by injunction prohibited them from disposing of any of the property held either in the firm name or individually. In the meantime the private creditors, whose claims reach in the aggregate £500,000 sterling, have commenced proceedings, and to their surprise find that GEO. A. TRENHOLM claims to have gone out of the firm two years ago, and that W. L. TRENHOLM and WELSMAN also claim to have left it about a year ago. And further, that nearly all the property of the firm, which consists mostly of real estate, is held in their individual names. They therefore threaten to put the partners into involuntary bankruptcy, and as the Government injunction has completely tied up everything, and as the firm fears the proceedings by the private creditors will be carried into effect, they find themselves in such a situation as compels them to make overtures to the Government for a settlement of its claims, which matter is now pending and will probably be brought to a satisfactory conclusion very soon.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The delegations of tobacco manufacturers which arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of securing changes in the new regulations for bonded warehouses, had interviews to-day with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Their requests are held under advisement.

THE ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

The efforts to secure a postponement of the election in Louisiana are still continued, though with no chances of success. The last application is from R. KING CUTLER, who represents the Radicals as desiring it. It will be too late to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Gen. SICKLES, under orders from headquarters of the army, will return to New-York to-morrow, *via* Philadelphia, and there await further orders. Gen. HANCOCK will probably return to St. Louis, *via* Philadelphia, on Friday. Gen. SHERIDAN and staff left at noon to-day for Philadelphia, where a grand reception awaits him to-night. He will remain in that city until Saturday. Gen. GRANT received visits at the War Office to-day from all three.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

SERENADE TO GEN. HANCOCK.

Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK was to-night the recipient of another serenade, on this occasion by the officers of the Fifth Cavalry and the Twelfth Infantry, the band of the latter performing the music. He appeared on the balcony of the Metropolitan Hotel and merely thanked them for the compliment. Gen. HANCOCK will leave Washington to-morrow morning, stopping a few hours at Philadelphia to visit his widowed mother, and thence proceed to St. Louis. He will not enter upon his duties at New-Orleans until the subsidence of the yellow fever. This was arranged by Gen. GRANT through the President. He may, however, before that time establish his headquarters temporarily at some other place. Until then Gen. MOWER will be responsible for the command.

GENS. SHERIDAN, SICKLES AND HANCOCK.

Major-Gens. SHERIDAN, SICKLES and HANCOCK were severally at the War Department to-day and had interviews with Gen. GRANT, and Major-Gen. HANCOCK and FITZ JOHN PORTER obtained audiences with the President.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

It is understood that the State Department is by no means despondent about obtaining a fair settlement of the *Alabama* claims, although it may be hindered and delayed by the death of the lamented Sir FREDERICK BRUCE.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The following has recently been issued:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1867.

Officers of the Army of the Tennessee:

You are respectfully notified that the second annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in St. Louis, Mo., on the 15th day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Every officer who has at any time served with honor in the Army of the Tennessee is entitled to membership, and to all such an escort invitation is extended to be present, to assist in perpetuating its history, and to keep alive that kindly, cordial and social feeling, which was one of the chief characteristics of that army during its glorious and eventful career.

All necessary arrangements for the meeting will be made by the local Committee, resident in St. Louis, of which due notice will be given through the Press.

Major-Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, President.
Lieut.-Col. L. M. DAYTON, Recording Secretary.
A. HICKENLOOPER, Corresponding Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of advices from the Surveyor-General at Olympia, Washington Territory, showing that that officer has closed a contract for the survey of lands on the Columbia River, and west of Grays Bay, in Pacific County, in that Territory. These surveys are required to meet the urgent demands of the settlers in that locality.

A report has also been received from the Surveyor-General, acting as timber agent for Minnesota, showing that for the past year $4,707 have been collected on account of trespasses upon the public timber in Minnesota, at a cost of a little over $800.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The order directing Surgeon WALES to report at Annapolis as a member of the Examining Board has been revoked, and Passed Assistant Surgeon LUCE appointed to supply the vacancy.

An order has been issued from the War Department directing all carriages and spring-wagons of every description, excepting the prescribed medical wagons, and all ambulances, excepting those known as the Wheeling or Rucker pattern, together with the harness used in connection therewith, which belong or pertain to the Quartermaster's Department, to be immediately turned into the most convenient depot or depots of said Department, with a view to their sale at public auction; and hereafter no ambulances, carriages or spring-wagons will be purchased or manufactured except by order of the War Department.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Several Committees of Tobacco manufacturers, representing the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, waited on the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau this morning, with a view to obtaining a modification of his recent decision regarding the tax on tobacco.

THE ACTING REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Col. JOHN A. GRAHAM, Assistant Register of the Treasury, was yesterday appointed by the President Acting Register until a successor to Mr. COLBY shall be appointed.

THE SICK OFFICERS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

A dispatch received at the War Department from Gen. MOWER, at New-Orleans, reports Gen. GRAHAM and the rest of the officers there who are sick with yellow fever as doing well.

YELLOW FEVER AT DRY TORTUGAS.

It is estimated that one-tenth of the entire number of prisoners and soldiers at the Dry Tortugas have died of the yellow fever, and the plague has now assumed a more malignant form.

DR. BLACKBURN REFUSED A PARDON.

The following letter was dispatched to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1867.

D. Thurston, Esq., U. S. Consul, Toronto, Ontario.

SIR—Your dispatch of the 17th September, No. 223, has been received with an accompaniment which is an affidavit containing an oath of allegiance subscribed by S. P. BLACKBURN, and verified by yourself. I remit that paper to your care with permission to restore it to the affiant. I assume that the paper was made and delivered to you with a view to its being filed in this Department under provision of the President's proclamation of pardon, issued on the 7th of September instant. The affiant is understood to be called Dr. BLACKBURN. Nothing is known by this Department concerning him as having directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion; all that is known is, that he lies under the charge of felony; in this, that he conceived and put into execution within a foreign jurisdiction a plot to disseminate contagion and pestilence in this and other cities of the United States, by clandestinely transmitting for an unsuspicious market, masses of infected clothing taken from the corpses of persons who had died of the yellow fever in the tropics. It is not easy to understand how an offence of that character, which is a detestable crime against mankind, can be supposed even by the felon himself to be entitled to be regarded as an act of insurrection, rebellion or civil war. The President's proclamation offers no immunity in this case.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Shooting Affray in Nashville—One Man Probably Fatally Wounded—The Election.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The newspaper controversy between Major JAS. D. WALKER and Col. J. ALBERT SMITH, Ex-Federal officers from Indiana, culminated this morning in a pistol fight in the billiard-room of the Stacy House. WALKER was the attacking party, and received three wounds, one through the left lung, one in the shoulder and the other in the thigh. It is thought he cannot survive. SMITH is unhurt. He was arrested and bailed in the sum of $8,000.

The apprehensions of a riot at the municipal election, felt for the week past, are much quieted by Gen. GRANT's order to Gen. THOMAS. If carried out properly, the election will be peaceful. The city authorities feel assured they will be permitted to hold the election as provided for by the charter, while leading Radicals are of the opinion that Gen. THOMAS will not assume to decide the question, but act upon Gov. BROWNLOW's decision, and thus sustain the Franchise Law. Probably both parties will hold an election, and let the courts determine the question.

Gen. THOMAS is expected to-night, when Gen. COOPER, the commander of the militia, will consult with him. The latter expects to have six hundred militiamen here on Saturday, one company from Jackson having already arrived. Four disbanded companies have been recalled into service, but with plenty of Federal troops under Gen. THOMAS, no collision need be feared.

The Mayor has telegraphed to Washington asking that more definite instructions be given to Gen. THOMAS.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The Convention adopted a set of resolutions pledging itself to the support of the Reconstruction Acts, and to carry out the other points telegraphed last night.

A motion to indorse the Radical platform adopted by the State Convention of April was seconded by the only colored delegate present, but was laid on the table.

A resolution urging the repeal of the Usury Law of the State was adopted.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Three Ex-Generals were among the delegates.

Delegates to the Virginia State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The following letter will be published in the *Whig* to-morrow:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 24.

To Mr. James McDonald:

I have received your communication of this date, asking my decision of the question whether delegates to the State Convention will be required to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress for officers of the United States, and by section nine of the act of July 19, for all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said Military Districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the District Commander.

In reply, I have no hesitation in saying that delegates to the State Convention cannot be required to take the oath referred to. Section 9 of the Act of July 19 refers to officers elected under authority of the so-called or Provisional State Governments. This cannot be construed to include delegates to a State Convention, elected under authority of the Congress of the United States. No oath whatever has been prescribed by law for delegates to the State Convention, and there is no authority but Congress competent to prescribe such oath. The only restriction imposed upon the registered voters in the election of their delegates to the Convention is that contained in the 5th section of the Act of March 2, viz.: "No person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United State shall be eligible to election as a member of a Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel States."

Yours very respectfully,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Buckeye Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The first race, a two-mile dash for a purse of $400, all ages, came off at 3:54 o'clock to-day on the Buckeye Club Course. Mr. ALEXANDER entered *Bayswater*, and Mr. JOHN BUCHER MCFADDEN, a chestnut gelding by *Star* out of *Davis*. The race was won by *Bayswater*. Time—3:45¼.

The second race was for a purse of $500, mile heats, three in five, free for all ages. *Bastion, Liverpool, Stonewall Jackson* and *Counterproof* started. The first heat was won by *Stonewall Jackson; Counterproof* second, *Liverpool* third, *Bastion* fourth. Time—1:48¼. The second heat was won by *Counterproof; Liverpool* second, *Stonewall* third, *Bastion* fourth. Time—1:46½. The third heat was won by *Stonewall; Counterproof* second, *Bastion* third, *Liverpool* distanced. Time—1:47½. The fourth heat was won by *Stonewall; Counterproof* second, *Bastion* third. Time—1:54.

Restoration of War Material to the Fenians.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The late visit of F. B. GALLAGHER and JAMES GIBSON to Washington resulted to-day in the delivery of 180 tons of war material to the Fenian Brotherhood. This property was captured by the United States Government during the invasion of Canada in 1866, and held at Fort Ontario, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

Hail-Storm at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon a tremendous hail-storm visited this city, causing much damage. The hailstones were as large as marbles, and an hour after the storm could have been gathered in great quantity. Many dwellings were flooded, and there is serious destruction of window glass.

In many of the streets facing north whole rows of houses had the upper windows shattered.

The Storm at Reading.

READING, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The storm was very violent here. The hail was more noted for its size than quantity. Many of the hailstones were as large as a hen's egg, some measuring eight inches in circumference and weighing three ounces. Very extensive damage was done to the window-sights, nearly half of those of a northern exposure being riddled to pieces.

OVATION TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

His Trip from Washington to Philadelphia.

His Reception by the Mayor, Councils and Citizens of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

SHERIDAN's trip from Washington to Philadelphia to-day, was a continued ovation. The inhabitants on the line of the railroad exhibiting unbounded enthusiasm, and cheering him at every railway station. The party started from Washington at 12:15, and was composed of the General with members of his personal staff, Gen. and Col. FORSYTH and Col. SCHUYLER CROSBY; the members of the City Council of Philadelphia, and several distinguished citizens from different sections of the country, including Senator CAMERON. The reception at Baltimore was entirely impromptu, but was enthusiastic beyond description. The streets were crowded with people, the house tops were literally covered, and the most deafening cheers were sent to the skies as the train passed the depot. On arriving at the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Station a deputation of the Common Council of the city received the General and offered him the freedom and hospitality of the city, expressing regret that his stay with them was to be limited to a mere transit from one depot to the other. Gen. SHERIDAN replied, as usual, very briefly, merely thanking the assemblage for the honor conferred on him by the demonstration. The delegation was then introduced and a number of citizens were also presented. Meantime the crowd became impatient for a sight of the General, and finally they made a rush for him, succeeding in making an effective capture. He was forced on the shoulders of a few stalwart men and carried bodily from the depot for several blocks. At length he succeeded in releasing himself and took a seat in the carriage in waiting, when the crowd made another rush for him, intending to take the horses from the carriage and draw it through the city by hand. They succeeded in unharnessing one of the horses, which was, however, after a few moments reharnessed, and a procession was formed, including several colored military organizations, which marched through the principal streets to the Philadelphia and Wilmington depot. The streets were lined with people, and many of the buildings were decorated with national emblems. Several bands were in the column playing national airs, and the crowd continually increased until the Philadelphia train was reached, when the cries for a speech became so vociferous that the General was compelled to appear on the platform of the cars, and again thanked the assemblage for the compliment of their presence. The train left the station amid deafening cheers for the hero of the Valley. The trip to Wilmington was but a repetition of the trip to Baltimore, as the inhabitants on the line of the road were out in strong force and exhibited the greatest enthusiasm. Freedmen and whites were mixed together in great confusion. As the train stopped at the different stations, thousands of people pressed forward to take him by the hand. At Havre de Grace the crowd was immense, and earnestly demanded a speech, which, of course, was not forthcoming. The bridge over the Susquehanna between Havre de Grace and Perryville was filled with people, who fairly made it tremble with their cheers as the train passed by. At Perryville the General's car was detached from the regular train, a special train, composed of four cars was made up, which proceeded to Wilmington in faster time than the regular schedule. At Wilmington the depot was decorated and another immense assemblage presented itself. Cheer after cheer greeted the train as it passed through the streets, and when it stopped at the station the people became almost frantic with enthusiasm. The common Council and Mayor of Wilmington had joined the party at Perryville, and the latter introduced the General to his constituents. The usual cries for a speech were heard with the customary result. From Wilmington to Philadelphia, the people were out in overwhelming numbers, and the cheers from one gathering were taken up by the next beyond, so that the applause seemed continuous on the entire route. Farmers left their harvest fields and with their wives and daughters, gathered at the road crossings, showering boquets on the hero of the day, some of them fairly weeping, as with tremulous voices they bid him God speed.

At a few moments before 6 o'clock the train reached the Baltimore depot in Philadelphia, when the party disembarked and the General was conveyed into the ladies parlor of the station and there presented to the members of the Common Council and other distinguished citizens. A strong Police force was present to preserve order, but the crowd was so immense that great confusion prevailed, and it was with great difficulty that the party was enabled to get to the carriages in waiting. The cheering was loud and prolonged as he took his seat in an elegant open barouche, to which was attached four fine gray horses magnificently caparisoned, and as he drove away a regular procession was formed of carriages, military and political organizations, fire companies with their apparatus gorgeously decorated, and a long line of citizens. The line of march from the depot to the hotel was through the principal streets of the city, the sidewalks of which were densely packed with people. Many of the houses were illuminated, and national colors displayed on the hotels and public buildings. There were at least ten thousand persons in the procession, and many thousands more were on the streets. The scene was grand beyond comparison. Never before, not even for Mr. LINCOLN, has Philadelphia paid such a compliment to any public man. The torches of the fire companies and of the political associations in the column added greatly to the effect of the occasion. Rockets were fired and fireworks displayed at many points on the route. The political club buildings, with the exception of those occupied by the Democrats were illuminated, the Union League building presenting a remarkably fine appearance. Ladies and children on housetops and doorsteps, balconies and in the windows of private residences waved flags and handkerchiefs and cheered as the General drove past. At each street corner the cheering was renewed, and taken up by the next beyond, until the whole city resounded again and again with the applause of the populace. The hotel was reached at 7:30, when the procession marched in review before the General, after which he retired to his rooms. For hours afterward a crowd of several thousand people stood in front of the hotel, and until past midnight continued cheering, with every indication that their enthusiasm would continue until daybreak. The General was compelled to show himself several times.

At eight o'clock a banquet was served in his honor, at which all the dignitaries of the city were present. Speeches were made, toasts drank, and the feasting was prolonged for several hours. The representatives of the Press were not admitted, because, as the Committee of Arrangements stated, Gen. SHERIDAN desired that they should not be. It is due to him, however, to say that he flatly contradicted the statement. After the banquet the General paid a visit to the Union League, and then retired for the night. He will drive through the city to-morrow, and expects to leave for New-York on Monday, *en route* to St. Louis.

Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance was held to-day. Mr. WM. B. SPOONER was reelected President, with Vice-Presidents representing each county. The annual report represents the Alliance in a flourishing condition, more than $15,000 having been raised the last year, and more temperance meetings having been held than in any year since the organization of the society. It was voted to raise $30,000 to advance the cause the coming year.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

As the steamer *China* was proceeding to sea this forenoon, when outside of the Boston Light, she ran into the pilot-boat *Hunt*, carrying away the latter's foremast, but doing no other serious injury.

The steamer *George B. Upton*, hence for Charleston, disabled her machinery when ten miles south of Block Island, and put into New-London on the 24th inst. for repairs, where she will be detained two days.

The schooner *Willard Salisbury*, from Philadelphia, in coming up the harbor last night, ran into the steam tug *Mink*, Capt. GRINDEN TAYLOR, slaving the tug badly and severely injuring Capt. TAYLOR, who was conveyed to his home in East Boston.

The schooner *Ora*, from Damariscotta for Boston, capsized at 2 A. M. to-day, when off Thatcher's Island. The Captain and crew were saved, and the vessel was subsequently towed into Gloucester by the steamer *Charles Houghton*.

THE WEST INDIES.

Death of Gen. Manzano at Havana—The City in Mourning.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Gen. MANZANO's death took place at 4:05 o'clock in the morning. The disease of which he died was typhoid fever. The body has been embalmed, and is lying in state.

Señor BELMASADA has been sworn in as Provisional Captain-General of the island.

The whole city is in mourning. Half-hour guns were fired all day yesterday. The flags on all the Consular buildings are at half-mast.

Field-Marshal VERGET takes command of the military forces of the island.

Arrived yesterday, steamer *Tioga*, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia.

Exchange on London unchanged; on Paris 6¾f. United States Currency 24@23 discount, Gold, short, 9¾ premium. Potatoes $5. Onions 7. Beans 16. Hams 18½.

Letter from Senator Howard, of Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25.

The *Tribune* this morning publishes a letter understood to be from Senator HOWARD. In referring to the threats of the Washington Union, that Senators who have declared their convictions before hand shall not sit in judgement upon President JOHNSON, the letter says, "It is generally understood that the Union is under the patronage and control of Mr. JOHNSON and his immediate advisers, and that in view of the military preparations now going on in Maryland and other border States, such threats can hardly be regarded as merely for buncombe, but that the original purpose of the President to attempt violence upon Congress has become deepened and intensified under the malign influence of his private advisers. Mr. HOWARD continues: "Congress will do their duty regardless of these revolutionary preparations. Let him be sure of that, and it rests with the people and the army to protect them in so doing. If rebels and rebel sympathisers have not had enough of strife and blood, they can, in my poor opinion, become easily satisfied by stirring up JOHNSON to assault Congress by military violence; and, indeed, I am not sure that, in the long run, such a mad attempt would not, as leading to a final and conclusive suppression of the rebellion, by the condign punishment of the fomenters, be a decided benefit to the Government and the nation. There must be a final decision at some time; perhaps it is the will of Providence that JOHNSON's madness shall hasten it.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held another interesting session to-day. Much business was transacted of a general nature. Norwich, Conn., was selected as the place of next meeting of the Board. Rev. Dr. Henry Nelson, of St. Louis, the preacher, and Rev. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Penn., his alternate. Rev. M. G. Dana and H. P. Ayre, R. P. Stanton, Hon. W. A. Buckingham, Gen. William Williams, Henry B. Barton, Ebenezer Larned, Jos. Selden, Harry V. Edmunds and Louis Hyde were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for 1868.

Interesting discussions were had at night in two of the principal churches.

The Indian Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The *Morning Post* of the 10th inst. says that Mr. RICHARDS has arrived from Fort Smith and reports that from six hundred to seven hundred Arapahoes are in the Shell Water region. He claims that these Indians are committing depredations which are attributed to the Crows.

A letter from Indian Agent WELLS, at the Flat Head Agency, says that the Blackfeet recently murdered a man and woman at Flat Head Lake.

Arrival of the Fourteenth British Infantry at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The steam troop ship *Himalaya* passed Father Point inward bound at noon to-day with the Fourteenth Regiment, which she had taken to Malta, but subsequently received orders to convey it to Quebec.

The new Commander-in-Chief, Sir CHARLES WINDHAM, is expected by the next steamer.

The La Crosse Match at Toronto.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The great La Crosse match took place to-day between twelve members of the Toronto Club and an equal number of the Six Nation Indians. Several thousand spectators were present to witness the contest. The match commenced at 3 o'clock and ended at 5:30 o'clock—best three in five. The Toronto Club won the first and third game, and the Indians were victorious.

Wife Murder in Philadelphia by a Colored Man.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

JAMES MILLER, colored, killed his wife this evening, in the basement of a house in Locust street, where she was employed as a domestic. He had been separated from her, and on her refusing to live with him again he shot her by five discharges from a revolver.

The murderer has not yet been arrested.

Railroad Casualties.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The Shore Line train from Boston, this noon, struck a carriage at a crossing near Mansfield, killing the horse, and seriously, and it is feared fatally, injuring the driver, Dr. ALLEN, of Mansfield.

A boy named EDDY was fatally injured at Newport, on Monday night, by a kick from a horse at the circus.

Counterfeiters of American Currency at Toronto.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Sept 25.

The trial of HAREO and ULRICK for counterfeiting American Currency has been postponed to Oct. 1, for arguments of counsel.

Base Ball Match in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The following is the score of the base ball game between the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Keystone, of this city, on the Camden Grounds:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	KEYSTONE.	Outs.	Runs.
Crane, 2d b	4	1	Dyck, 2d b	3	1
Mills, c	4	1	Cope, r. f	3	1
Macdonald, l. f	3	2	Anner, l. f	3	2
Ferguson, 1st b	5	0	Glynn, p	4	1
Kenny, s. s	3	1	Woods, s. s	3	1
Zettlein, p	3	1	Ewell, c	4	1
Hogan, 1st b	1	3	Robinson, 1st b	4	1
Morton, c. f	4	0	McMullen, c. f	3	2
Flynn, r. f	3	3	Mackie, 2d b	3	1
Total	37	12	Total	37	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	1	1	1	4	1	0	3	1	0	—12
Keystone	1	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	1	—12

The game was called at the end of the ninth inning, on account of a heavy hail-storm.

Cricket Match at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

A cricket match took place to-day at Newton between eighteen picked men of the Nonantum Club, of Newton, and the Alpha Club, of Salem, and the Young America Club, of Philadelphia. Two innings were played by the combined clubs; scoring 40 on the first and 53 on the second innings. The Young America Club scored 44 on their first inning, when a rain storm prevented further playing.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The following is the weekly Bank statement of the condition of the Banks of this city:

Capital	$41,960,000
Loans	97,022,167
Specie	467,016
Legal Tender Notes	12,864,106
Due from other Banks	14,068,633
Due to other Banks	12,099,023
Deposits	25,198,755
Circulation (National)	24,801,360
Circulation (State)	260,122

The Norway, Me., Savings Bank Robbery.

The manner in which the Norway Savings Bank was robbed is thus detailed by a correspondent of the Portland *Star*:

"The bank safe was in the counting room of a store, and the burglars effected an entrance into the counting room direct through a window pried open by means of a mill-bar obtained from the saw mill, gimseted about thirty rods from the scene of the robbery. A hole was bored into the door in front of the door of the safe, where was placed the machine with which a hole was drilled in the safe door. The door of the safe was then blown open. The doors of the doors at each end of the building were taken off so as to leave the perpetrators all the necessary facilities for a retreat. Awls were found sticking over the casement on the window, through which they entered, indicating that a shade had been used to prevent the flash from shining through the window into the street, and a piece of rubber cloth, somewhat soiled with burnt powder, was found, which had probably been used to cover the safe during the burning of the rope, and for muffling the sound caused by the explosion. The explosion was heard by several people about 1 o'clock in the morning. The burglars took every note and paper found in the safe excepting the books. The valuables, excepting notes, mortgages, &c., amounted to about $13,000, consisting of cash, Government bonds, &c. Among the bonds were three $100 town or Hallowell bonds, given in aid of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company, No. 7,909, with coupons due one except those due next November. The Trustees of the bank have offered $1,000 reward for the detection of the burglars and recovery of the property, or $500 for cash.

Express Matters.

We have compiled from the Assessors' returns, the New-York *Stockholder* says, the following table:

GROSS RECEIPTS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

1867.	Adams.	United States.	American.	Merchants' Union.
January	$279,672	$205,072	$174,355	$226,226
February	256,215	185,733	147,620	210,209
March	303,027	186,585	166,515	268,152
April	315,523	222,693	196,562	275,879
May	31,903	222,693	203,833	283,080
June	297,327	207,361	174,115	226,793
July	186,280	167,977	174,310	33[illegible],372
August	....	207,276	....	283,696

From the above it would appear that the gross receipts of the several lines in the first seven months of the calendar year were as follows:

	Adams.	United States.	American.	Merchants' Union.
1867	$1,990,620	$1,312,868	$1,217,510	$2,148,351

The competition made by the new Company, the Merchants' Union, operates chiefly on the United States and American Companies, though the Adams is somewhat affected. It would appear that the aggregate of business done by the three Companies, the Adams, United States and American, during the first seven months of the year, amounted last year to $6,494,391, and this year to $4,520,308—decrease, $1,973,993, against $3,043,351 done by the Merchants' Union in the first seven months of this year. While gross receipts over these lines for the seven months have increased but $69,760 over those of last year, the amount of business transacted has been largely augmented under reduced rates.

It will be remembered that Judge BARNARD, a week or two since, made a very strong decision in the case of WATERBURY vs. ROSS *et al.*, in which it was declared that the Company which he assailed, the Merchants' Union Express, was not only solvent, but strong and successful, and that the application for a receiver was utterly groundless. But Mr. WATERBURY declares that he is not yet beaten, and he begs that he may have time allowed him to go ahead and show the truth of all the things he has asserted in his complaint, but which the Judge pronounced without foundation, one after another. This is something like a prisoner asking the public to suspend their opinion after a verdict of guilty has been rendered. We are sorry that the plaintiff is compelled to deny in his recent card that his suit is brought for the old Express Companies or in their behalf. We had supposed that the facts were otherwise; since the heavy expenses on the plaintiff's side in this suit, which must have amounted to tens of thousands of dollars, are too much to fall upon a private person. We hope yet that the old companies will contribute something of their "surplus earnings" toward the plaintiff's large outlays in this litigation. If he is not thus helped, he must be considered a very baffled individual. Judge BARNARD's decision is so broad and conclusive that the plaintiff is left with no ground to stand upon, either *in limine* or at the end of whatever length of litigation.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified, *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and PRESERVER, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Prepared ONLY and SOLELY by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 20 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Away with wrinkled faces, mothy and tan complexions. Ask your druggist for Dr. S. A. CHEVALIER'S BEAUTIFIER AND PRESERVER.

A Marvelous Variety
IN YOUNG LADIES' FANCY HATS,
(latest importations from Paris,)
At GERNIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

All can have clear, healthy complexions by using CHEVALIER'S BEAUTIFIER AND PRESERVER. For sale by all druggists.

Furniture Department,
Just opened.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Furniture Frames,
For sale to Upholsterers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Curtains,
Lace, Brocatel, Terra, Reps, &c.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Window Shades,
All kinds, at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

A lady can be beautiful to any period of life by using Dr. S. A. CHEVALIER'S BEAUTIFIER AND PRESERVER OF THE COMPLEXION.

Superior Dress Shirts, $2 each.
Fine Linen Collars, $1 50 per dozen.
Heavy Undershirts, $1 each.
Good Half Hose, 25c. a pair.
All men's furnishings at equally low prices.
ALLEN G. FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ruptured Persons.—All ruptured persons sons should be particular in reading Dr. SHERMAN'S publications on the eighth page of every *Herald*. No one has heretofore had such unparalleled success in relieving and curing this terrible infirmity. Office No. 697 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and Preserver of the Complexion. Sold by all druggists.

Reform for Ladies—Physical Culture applied to the bust. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Elevator develop the bust physiologically. 207 Broadway, or 14 East 30th-st. Send for Circulars.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 639 Broadway, New-York, awarded OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to Americans Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence, the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CLARK—CRANE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. David H. Pierson, D. D., SAMUEL M. CLARK to KATE S., daughter of John D. Crane, Esq.

HUME—NORRIS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. S. H. Weston, THOMAS HUME to MAY, daughter of the late D. S. Norris, all of this City. No cards.

GORDON—BIANCHI.—On Tuesday, Sept. 24, at the 142d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, RAY T. GORDON to MARIE THERESA, daughter of the late Francisco Bianchi, all of this City. No cards.

LEYBOLDT—GARRIGUE.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, in Morrisania, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, FERDINAND LEYBOLDT to HARRIETTE AUGUSTA, daughter of Rudolph Garrigue. No cards.

MERRITT—KINGSBURY.—At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Wm. H. Ten Eyck, Rev. WM. B. MERRITT, Pastor of the R. P. Dutch Church of Flatbush, Ulster County, to MARY FRASER KINGSBURY, of the former place.

PATTERSON—DE GRUSHE.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, WILLIAM H. PATTERSON to S

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal market prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,

DEALER AND BROKER

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

☞ Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale, on commission. Securities not usually sold at the regular Stock Boards are a specialty with this house.

MILWAUKEE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned are authorized by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to invite the attention of capitalists to the advantages that may be derived from an investment of capital in the construction of public water-works in said City.

Milwaukee has an estimated population of 60,000 persons, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and business.

The City is without embarrassment from debt; is the centre of an extensive railway system; is the largest primary wheat market in the world, and in its lake commerce interior trade, already large, it is likely to be excelled in the future by no other Western metropolis.

In opinion of the Council, the advantages afforded for the construction of a complete system of water-works at this time are peculiar, and the investment of capital in that enterprise will insure a large and permanent, and steadily increasing remuneration.

The city is located immediately upon the shore of Lake Michigan, and hence an inexhaustible supply of pure water may always be obtained comparatively without large expense, and the city is prepared to offer to responsible parties an eligible site for a reservoir, and to secure such legislation and other facilities as may be necessary to the success of the undertaking. Parties inclined to negotiate are invited to visit the city, or to address the undersigned.

JAMES S. BUCK,
JOSEPH PORTE,
D. A. OLIN,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
TIMOTHY O'BRIEN.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of its Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in this city, on TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of the road to, and a running arrangement with the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted this day, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of leasing the Railroad of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; also, to vote upon an increase of the capital stock of this Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 28th inst., until October 9, 1867.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 461, 548, 584, 2-8, 132, 377, 241, 56, 369, 23, 37, 33, 256, 493, 477, 862, 123, 485, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO.,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1867.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, convened for the purpose of deciding upon such action should be taken by them in consequence of the decease of the late President, Joseph B. Collins, the following appointments were made:

JOHN SADLE, late Secretary, was unanimously elected a Director and President of the Company.

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, late Assistant Secretary, was appointed Secretary of the Company; and

ISAAC A. GIFFING, late first clerk, was appointed Assistant Secretary and Cashier.

WM. TUCKER, President pro tem.

CLINTON GILBERT, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the sixth installment of ten dollars on each share of stock of the National Trust Company is due on the first day of October next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for the first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.

By Order of the Directors,

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1867.

HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS GIVEN FOR subscriptions to New Stock will present them at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York, by the 30th inst., and receive certificates for same, at those remaining out on 1st of October will not be entitled to the dividend for the quarter ending 30th of September.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, Sept. 21, 1867.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, MATURING Oct. 1, 1867, on the bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad will be paid at maturity on presentation of the coupons at the Continental National Bank, New-York City.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23, 1867.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company due Oct. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, free of Government tax.

D. S. HOWARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25, 1867.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, free Government tax.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	110½	111	Gold	143¾	143⅞
Coupon 1881	110¾	111	June, 7.30	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109¼	July, 7.30	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 Coup'on, '62	113½	114	Oct., comp'd's, '64	115⅛	115⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	109	109¼	Dec., comp'd's, '64	113⅝	113⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	109¾	110	May, comp'd's, '65	111⅝	111⅞
5-20 C., '67, Jan & July	107⅞	107⅞	Aug., comp'd's, '65	110⅞	111⅛
5-20 C., '67, pon.	107⅞	107⅞	Sept., comp'd '65	110⅝	110⅞
10-40 Reg.	99½	99⅝	Oct., comp'd's, '65	110⅝	110⅞
10-40 Coupon	99¾	99⅞			

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, SEPT. 24, 1867.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $9 18 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $8 15 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

ILLINOIS SECURITIES WANTED.

Scott County.
Brown County.
Hancock County.
Mercer County.
Menard County.
Rock Island County.
Marshall County.
McDonough County.
Henderson County.
Bshupter County.
Bonds with back-due coupons attached (interest in default) at market rates. All county or municipal obligations in default, issued in Illinois, wanted by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

WISCONSIN BONDS.

Kenosha Town Bonds,
Racine Town Bonds,
Watertown Town Bonds,
Fond du Lac Town Bonds,
Sheboygan Town Bonds,
La Crosse Town Bonds.
Milwaukee (readjusted) 5 Per Cent.
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Belo't R. R.
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Superior R. R.
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in miscellaneous securities.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-FOUNDLAND Telegraph and Merchants Union Express stocks bought and sold on commission by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

FOR SALE—AT THE CHATHAM NATIONAL Bank, corner Broadway and John-st., Montgomery and Eufaula (Alabama) Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds. These bonds bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. in gold, and are sold at 95 per cent., with accrued interest from Sept. 1, in currency.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
HARTFORD, Sept. 19, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 20th day of September inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed the 25th day of September to reopen the 2d day of October.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1867.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight Cents per share, payable at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York City, on and after the 1st day of October next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and reopened on the 2d of October.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 293 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 6 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,

Cor. South 7th and 1st sts.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest on sums up to $5,000 (five thousand) allowed, free of tax.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, N. Y.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

HARRISSON RIKER, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of SIX per cent. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER R. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $3 to $5,000. Interest commences OCT. 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,112,124 16.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

STEAMERS AND ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 156 feet x 24 1-2 feet beam.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 178 feet x 28 feet beam.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 145 feet x 22 feet beam.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 171 feet x 26 feet 10 inches beam.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 180 feet x 31 feet beam.

ALL WITH LOW-PRESSURE ENGINES.

ONE STEAM ENGINE, 15 Horse Power, Second-hand.

ONE STEAM ENGINE, 8 Horse Power, Second-hand.

ONE STEAM ENGINE, 6 Horse Power, Second-hand.

ONE HIGH-PRESSURE PROPELLER ENGINE, 20-inch diameter, 24-inch stroke, Second-hand.

Also,

TWO DIMPFEL BLOWERS. Apply to

C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 BROADWAY, New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—PARLOR AND BEDroom for a gentleman and wife of respectability, with a genteel and perfectly private family; location, rooms and table must be good; first-class reference given and required; parties who fill their house with boarders and style themselves "a private family," need not answer, unless prepared to give a private table on reasonable terms. Address, with full particulars only, MANHATTAN, Box No. 122 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., has on the second story a large, well-furnished room to let, with all conveniences and free use of parlors, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife of first respectability; price $60 per week. Address W. P. L., Box No. 4,661 New-York Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS CONCERT PIANIST and teacher desires board and lodging in a highly respectable New-York family, where she can give a certain amount of daily instruction, will be accepted as an equivalent; references as to superior ability from the first musical talent of this City. Adress PIANIST, Stein way & Sons',

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH a first-class board, two large pleasant rooms, newly furnished; suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen; no children taken; also a hall room; references required; good table and home comforts. Apply at No. 126 9th-av., corner 19th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., would let a large well-furnished room in second story, with every convenience and free use of parlor, with first-class board, to a desirable party. Inquire of WM. P. LYON & SON, No. 837 Pearl-st.

5TH-AV., (NO. 899,) CORNER 31ST-ST.—An elegant suite of rooms on the first floor, newly and richly furnished; also, the third floor entire, a very beautiful and commodious suite of rooms, suitable for a family; both with private table. Apply as above.

NO. 28 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE —Suites of rooms elegantly furnished, consisting of entire second floor; four rooms, bath, &c., with board; private table if desired; also parlor and bedroom on third floor. References exchanged.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 43d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

D. A. ROBINSON.

TARRYTOWN—ON THE HUDSON—ONE or two families can be accommodated with first-class board until the 1st of May or June, at reasonable prices, within three minutes' walk of the depot; adults preferred. Address Post-office, Box 205, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BOARDING—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, consisting of three adults, could comfortably accommodate four gentlemen with superior rooms and board; dinner on table at 6 o'clock, with good wines for those desiring them. Apply at No. 113 Broadway, Room No. 7

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of apartments, with desirable rooms, for table, &c.; also a chamber, to let to gentlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY-park—Elegantly furnished suit of rooms on second floor; three; second-rooms and parlor, ample sized room and bath-room, all connecting; also single rooms for gentlemen: house and location first class.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, a handsome suite of rooms on second floor, with private parlor on first floor: first-class board: private table if required: references.

NO. 145 WEST FOURTH-STREET.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with private bath. Also, a handsomely furnished back parlor to let, with good board, near Washington-square, at moderate prices.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S —Handsomely furnished rooms, ensuite or single, with or without board; also, a basement for a physician; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, in a respectable private family, where there are few or no other boarders taken; best of references given. Address J. B., No. 289 Greenwich-st.

HANDSOME ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or single gentlemen with board, or private table if preferred Apply at No. 50 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A private family, a handsomely-furnished room on first-class nature; references exchanged. Address K. L. M., station D.

TO LET—WITH PRIVATE TABLES, TWO elegantly and richly furnished floors: house and appointments strictly first-class. No. 55 West 11th-st., one door from 6th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 WEST 12TH-ST., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; servants and children not taken; references required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD—One floor of five rooms, including a parlor 18 by 22, elegantly frescoed and furnished, No. 46 East 11th-st. Rent low. GEO. DUNBAR.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO RENT to one or two gentlemen, without board, a large, neatly-furnished front room on second floor, with all the conveniences, at No. 321 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

A SMALL FAMILY LIVING NEAR Union-square will let their parlors, handsomely furnished, with board or private table; house first class; location central. Address T. E. D., station D.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF MAKING arrangements for the Fall and Winter, can secure pleasant rooms, with board, by applying at No. 214 West 14th-st.

HOBOKEN,—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can obtain fine rooms with board, by applying at No. 18 Hudson-st., directly opposite the ferry.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, singly or en suites, to let without board, or with private table, at No. 15 University-place. References required.

TO LET—WITH FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD, a very desirable apartments at No. 61 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; first-class references given and required.

Mrs. J. HOSFORD SMITH.

A LARGE EXTENSION-ROOM ON FIRST floor, furnished, (including piano,) to let, with board; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 115 (old number) East 17th-st.

FURNISHED THIRD STORY BACK room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH-ST., NEAR STUYVESant Park.—A handsome suite of rooms; also several large and small rooms, furnished, to let with board; references.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—SECOND-STORY room, well furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; family strictly private.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., a nicely furnished front hall bedroom, second floor, to a gentleman only—without meals.

NO. 56 EAST 17TH-ST., THIRD DOOR from Union-square—Rooms to let, with board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 85 HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. —Rooms with board, five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, single and en suite, on third and fourth floors, front.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman only, at No. 65 Prince-st., two doors from Metropolitan Hotel.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET PLEASant rooms, with good board; location pleasant and desirable. Apply at No. 311 West 23d-st.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET, WITH Board, at No. 179 East 16th-st., third door east of 4th-av. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, on second floor, to let, with board, by calling at No. 322 West 19th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, to a family or party of adults. Apply at No. 23 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, SUITABLE for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st.

TWO VERY HANDSOME ROOMS ON the second floor will be rented together or separately, at No. 28 University-place, with full or partial board.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with sleeping apartments in a private family. Terms $2 per week. Apply at No. 67 spring-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board, at the first-class house No. 48 West 16th-st.; unexceptionable reference required.

SUITE OF ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, WITH private table only; every accommodation; other rooms for families. No. 8 University-place.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be obtained at No. 21 Vandam-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter.

JAMES G. EOE.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen only at No. 29 West 29th-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE, WHO has taught in one of the first institutes, desires a situation as resident or visiting governess, to take charge of the education of two or three small children; English branches, drawing and the rudiments of French and music. Terms moderate. Address Miss J. LANGDON, care of Lord & Skidmore, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO FIND pupils for private lessons in her native language, and also a home in a private family, where such lessons would be accepted as an equivalent for board and lodging. For direction and references address German Consulate, No. 68 Broad-st.

A LADY FRENCH TEACHER WHO IS at teaching, since several years in this City, different branches of female education, wishes to get pupils for the afternoon; very respectable references given. Address, for a week, M. B., care of Miss Fargo, No. 135 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young lady as teacher; is a graduate of Marlborough-st., Dublin, and perfectly competent to teach the English branches thoroughly; no objection to the country. Call or address for three days 65½ Carmine-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, French, (spoken,) Latin and English, desires engagements to attend pupils at their residences. Highest references given. Address Miss NORMAN, Station G, New-York.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT THE PAST six years in a family, desires a reengagement to give instruction in English, music and French; references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box. No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH English, French, Spanish, music and drawing, desires a situation in school or family as resident or visiting governess; references excellent. Address M. B. S., Ashland House, 6th-av. and 16th-st.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, AS visiting governess, to instruct a child in the rudimentary English branches. Address T. W., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 116 Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY DEsires a situation in a family to instruct in French, English and music; best references. Address Miss M., Freehold, N. J.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES A FEW more scholars for the afternoon and evening. Address D. P., Station F.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses, with modern improvements, with warming apparatus, marble tiling and a splendid billiard-room. The plumbing work of these houses is done with Colwell, Shaw & Willard's patent tin-lined pipe. Finished complete with all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 422 and 424 Lexington-av., near 43d-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 175 feet by 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington-sts., four 2-story stone and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of E. W. PATERSON, No. 64 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A FIRSTclass four-story brown-stone house, No. 58 5th-av., near 14th-st. The house is 25 feet wide, by the ordinary depth, with an extended back building. The house is very substantially constructed, and is in every way one of the most desirable residences in this City. For permits to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

AN EXCELLENT FOUR-STORY BRICK house, high stoop, basement and sub-cellar, in Boorman-place, 20x80x100, with all modern improvements: oil-cloth and gas fixtures in perfect order; possession 1st of November if required; price $22,500; mortgage $12,000.

GEORGE WHEELER, No. 417 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house, No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 ft. 9 in. in front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to

ASAHEL L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

$15,000.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, 21x50, completed order, East 58th-st.; good neighborhood; possession; others $12,000 to $30,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses, now ready for occupancy, on the northeast corner of 146th-st. and 2d-av.; location beautiful. Inquire on the premises.

JOHN GLASS.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house, full size, in 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. For permits, &c., apply to MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 58th-av., corner of 126th-st.; lot 8x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE corner 5th-av. and 130th-st.; possession immediately. Apply to M. C. TURNER, No. 60 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW first-class brown stone houses in Gates-av., near Washington-av., each 2 stories, basement and subcellar, and have all modern improvements; plate glass windows, &c. Terms easy. Apply to owner, A. B. ENGLAND, No. 67 Gates-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 26 Pine-st.,

Would call attention to their descriptive list, issued the 1st of September.

CHERRY HILL,

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER.

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.

Houses for sale and to let. Fine building sites, situated on the most beautiful avenues. Houses built to order, and money advanced to parties desiring to build.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

AN EXCHANGE OR SALE—AN ELEGANT and tasty country seat of 20 acres, half a mile from Great Neck depot, thirteen miles on Long Island, and a few rods only from the magnificent country seat of Hon. Benjamin Wood; cottage house (old fashioned but in most perfect order and repair) surrounded by beautiful ly arranged lawns, flower-beds, choice shrubbery and magnificent trees; large tenant-house, with a new wing; a new house, admirably adapted for a dwelling, just built, in the best manner, together with another large building, also new, for storage and playroom for children; two barns and numerous other outbuildings; tenant-house and 17 acres of the land (which is under the highest possible state of cultivation) are rented ($350 per annum) to a market gardener; $14,000 have been expended during the last three years in substantial and sensible improvements on the property. The kitchen gardens and orchards are stocked to repletion with the choicest vegetables and fruits. The finest apples, the choicest pears, quinces, raspberries, grapes, strawberries, peaches, asparagus, cherries, currants, gooseberries, &c., will be found in great profusion. Title to the property is pronounced by all one of the most charming and home-like on the island; location eminently healthy and convenient, being only five minutes to the cars and thirty to the steamboat dock. Lengthened absence of the owner only reason for selling. Price $35,000. Will exchange for one or two good houses worth from $10,000 to $20,000, either in New-York, Brooklyn or Harlem, and $1,000 cash; balance can remain on bond and mortgage of purchaser. Four different photographic views of the property may be seen at the picture frame store No. 31 John-st., corner of Nassau, and also further description. Communications should be addressed to CAMPBELL, P. O. Box 6th-av. Possession immediately if required.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, within driving distance of New-York: the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise twelve acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Bloomfield, N. J. Two acres of land, with abundance of shade and fruit trees; large barn, carriage house and stabling. The dwelling contains 14 rooms, including billiard and bath rooms, all in perfect order; is lighted by gas, and has all modern improvements. For further particulars apply to LEE STOUT, Room No. 44 Trinity Building, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT.—ECHO FARM, ONE MILE from Montgomery, containing 60 acres; two hours and fifty minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Terms $6,000, one half remain on the place. Dwelling and outbuildings almost new and beautifully located; well adapted for a country seat or small fruit culture; possession given immediately if desired. Address Hon. HUGH S. HULL, Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—A LADY WHO WISHES to remove to the West will dispose of her place as a great sacrifice. It consists of a good frame house, well furnished with kitchen, parlor and bedroom furniture; a large barn, a well of excellent water, and about 30 acres of land, with crops and farm implements. For further particulars inquire of JAMES DIXON, No. 28 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM a first-class frame house, containing 11 rooms and about one acre of land attached, situate on high ground and within ten min

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK OF the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, for Antwerp direct.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $100; steerage, $40 currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

INMAN LINE,

will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.

CITY OF CORK.....Sept. 7
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30
From Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$90
Steerage	40	Steerage	40

Payable in currency. Payable in gold.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being in our Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 5
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
CAPE HENRY, from New-York, Oct. 24.
ATLANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 9.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, 28 pt. 26, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

FARIPA.....Oct. 2
PALMYRA.....Oct. 9
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 60 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new favorite steamships on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
NORTH BRITAIN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS

Chief Cabin Passage	$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading have the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamship BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York. First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $40, gold.

EXCURSION TICKET OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; 2d cabin $140; steerage, $70, gold.

The ATLANTIC will follow on Oct. 30.

For freight, express packages, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 19

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	165	Steerage to Paris	65

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every Saturday from

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

IOWA, HEDDEWICK, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
HIBERNIA, MURRAY, SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $25.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

The elegant British iron steamship
BELLONA,
2 9 0 tons burden,
E. DIXON Commander,
will leave Pier No. 3 North River for London direct on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 M. Rates of passage payable in United States currency. First cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $35.

For passage apply to Robt. N. Clark, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
ERIN, HALL.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 27 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers. For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 26th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $350 to $300 for first class, and $210 to $240 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold regions of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 56 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

July 25, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER.
Oct. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
Oct. 25—RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. COMBS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 25th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steamline from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,

will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA,
Capt. E. WAKEMAN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received from THURSDAY, 26th, A. M., until MONDAY, 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE-MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's dock, Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....80
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Sept. 26.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
J. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 26.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 3.

From Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Cen. R. Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1867.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. THOS. LYON, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1867,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 26 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

Goods destined for the interior of Georgia, and also Florida, shipped by the Black Star Independent Line, consigned to the Railroad agents, or Octavus Cohen & Co., in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

R. LOWDEN, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

The Black Star Independent Line will reduce their rate of freights, to conform to the reduced rates of the combination lines in all cases.

R. LOWDEN, Agent.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FOR FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Through bills of lading issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connections.

Freight 30c. per cubic foot, and always lower than any other line.

First Cabin passage $15, with splendid accommodations.

The fast and popular sidewheel steamship ALABAMA, J. LIMEBURNER, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

Messrs. RAVENEL & CO., Agents of this line at Charleston, will forward all goods for the interior and Florida free of charge. To insure immediate dispatch, mark goods "Care of R. & Co."

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Sept. 26,
J. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points beyond, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 13 Broadway.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier 20 N. R., on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

I. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Oct. 5, 1867.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE STAR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MOSELLE, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 26 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, four doors from St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c. &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. B. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one Key controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

SCHOOL DESKS

Of first quality and new styles.
SUPERIOR PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS on hand and made to order, at the LOWEST PRICES.
For cuts and prices, direct to
F. C. BROWNELL, No. 21 John-st., New-York.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY

PARRELL BROTHERS

IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Canal, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON—DELIVERED immediately to families, manufactories, hotels, &c. MANHATTAN GAS WORKS, 14th-st. and Avenue C.
J. SMITH.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. CHARLES RAYNOR, leaves Pier No. 3 (Fulton-slip), East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M., for the above ports, connecting by stages with fast mail stages for Bridgehampton, Sagaponack, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. A. L. BRUNDRETH, leaves Pier No. 3, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with stages at Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GREEN, leaves Pier No. 31 (Fook-slip), East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M., connecting with trains. CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,
WEST, NORTH AND EAST,
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted.

Fare from New-York:

To Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 25
Schenectady	1 25	Fort Edward	2 25
Fonda	1 75	Whitehall	3 00
Utica	2 25	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 75	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 50	North Adams	7 25
Rochester	4 50	Troy	2 25
Lockport	5 25	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	5 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	5 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 208 West-st., or on board.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 18, 6¼ A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 18, 10¼ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 9¼ A. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 25, 12 M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 9½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 7 A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 23, East River, foot of Market-st., every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON) OYSTER HARBOR, (NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.) at 2:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS ACORIANDER and DANIEL DREW will leave Debrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, for landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Maldea, Catskill and Hudson.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-STONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Matinecock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 3, East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharin -st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3¼ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamer CHARTER OAK, Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BENEDICT'S TIME TABLE FOR OCTOBER.—All Railroads and Steamboats from New-York complete, with City Map, 25 cents. BENEDICT BROS., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave Hunter's Point, Long Island-city, and James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M. To take effect Saturday, 17th.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

6 A. M.—Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, for Piermont, Nyack and Tarrytown, Passaic and Paterson, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and south; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. H. BARNES, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connect as follows with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany and Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

6 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connections at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:05 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 5:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 11:30 P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. Returning, the 9:25 A. M. train will run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S TIME TABLE FOR OCTOBER.—All Railroads and Steamboats from New-York complete, with City map, 25 cents. BENEDICT BROS., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

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Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
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AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 79 Madison-av., southeast corner of 25th-st., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of ebony and gilt parlor suits, 30 pieces; ebony and gilt table, cabinet, &c.; gilt and glass etagere; mantel mirror, ebony and gilt frame; four ebony and gilt cornices, bronze chandeliers; elegant oil paintings; bisque figures

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Approaching Election—Popularity of Gen. Diaz—Arrival of Admiral Tegethoff—The Remains of Maximilian.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Sept. 9, 1867.

The political cauldron has again commenced boiling. This time there are no imported troops, Emperors or other foreign element, but the matter is confined to the ranks of the Liberals. The priesthood, who heretofore have been the active and combative opposers of reform and progress, are now made the bone of contention by the very parties against whom they have long been struggling. President JUAREZ fears that without their aid and influence at the polls, his chances of continuance in office would be the slightest possible; he, therefore, decrees that the *Padres* shall both exercise the right of suffrage and be eligible to office, whose grade shall not exceed that of Member of Congress. This is a great move for the President, although it is a subversion of the Constitution; but the *Presidente Constitucional* is in favor of reform, and even if he must ignore the fundamental law of the land, he intends carrying out his plans. Besides enfranchising the priests, all the late Imperial soldiers, with officers below the rank of captain, are gracefully swung into Don BENITO's line, by being pardoned and again admitted to rights of citizenship. They will, through gratitude, of course, follow JUAREZ' standard and aid the "big Indian" in retaining his power. With the low classes JUAREZ has a great influence, and if his bid for the Imperialists and the Church is accepted, he will doubtless carry off the colors in the contest now near at hand.

Gen DIAZ is the most prominent opponent of JUAREZ at the present moment. Among the intelligent classes he is unanimously pronounced the only man now before the Mexican people in whom they have confidence and faith. He has the Army of the East with him to a man, while the States of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, San Luis, Oaxaco, Puebla and Mexico will also give him their undivided strength. Guerrero and Jalisco are not taken into consideration with respect to the elections, as they are sufficiently occupied in the disturbances carried on by VICARRIO, ALVAREZ, LOZADA, VEGA, and it is reported MARQUEZ, who is said to have joined VICARRIO's forces. The Northern States, including a portion of Jalisco, will give adhesion to JUAREZ through the influence of CORONA and ESCOBEDO, who are sworn enimies of DIAZ and warm friends of the President. CORONA has been proposed as Chief-Justice and Vice-President *ex-officio* on DIAZ' platform, but he declines to allow the use of his name. A very sensible course, in view of the fact that, though a brave man, a good patriot and Liberal, he is almost wholly without education. The dodge of compromising with that General failed, and DIAZ and his friends have to look to other quarters to secure preference at the north. The whole country is feverish and excited over the probable results of the elections, fearing that should DIAZ be chosen, ESCOBEDO and CORONA would pronounce against him, and carry the whole north "out of the Union." If JUAREZ is reflected the Red Republicans will raise in armed opposition, and the revolution already ripe will burst forth, the clash of arms resounding again throughout the land ere the victims of the late strife are cold in their graves. A few weeks hence and the test will have been fairly made whether Mexicans can rule Mexico. We shall see.

The Press, finding that DIAZ demurred to the restrictionary law of the President respecting its rights, have come out almost unanimously in condemnation of the present Administration, using the most vehement language ever before heard from it in Mexico. IGNACIO ALTAMIRANO, one of the agitators and ultraists of the radical element, has commenced the publication of a sheet called *El Correo Mexicano*, in which he uses the strongest language possible against the *Convocatoria* and its authors. He is a firm friend of Gen. DIAZ and will carry vast influence to his assistance.

The prisoners of State, to the number of about two hundred, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in addition to the enormous fines which they have been obliged to pay. A party of them left the city yesterday morning, destined for the Fort of Cotre Perote, where they will serve out the time of their imprisonment. Many are to be sent to San Juan de Ulca, at Vera Cruz, where the climate will do the work of death which Mr. JUAREZ dared not carry out here by means of musketry. The sentences of the prisoners at Queretaro, who were condemned to death, have been commuted to terms of imprisonment in the Penitentiary as follows:

Cassanova, 15 years; Escobar, 15; Valdez, 7; Reyes, 7; Monterde, 7; Moret, 7; Liceaga, 7; Prince Salm Salm, 7; Dias, 6; Bedonet, 6; Prince, 6; Ramirez, 4; Othon, 4; Calvo, 2; Herrera y Lozada, 2.

In Mexico, there being no prison exactly corresponding to our Penitentiaries in Europe and the United States, it is customary here to send the prisoners to a fortress where they are put to hard work.

It is thought that SALM SALM will not be detained, but shortly be set free. His wife left here last week, for Queretaro, with a view of securing his release. She has not seen her husband since that *brave* and *gallant* officer, Gen. ESCOBEDO, became alarmed at her presence, and ordered her instant departure from Queretaro.

Admiral TEGETHOFF reached here last week. He asked, on Wednesday last, for the body of MAXIMILIAN, but was refused its possession, he not having any authority from either the mother or brother of the Archduke to make the request. It is thought that he will find it necessary, in order to satisfy the punctilious LERDO, to send for such documents as will identify him as a proper person into whose hands the body may be delivered, as Mexican authorities are not sufficiently acquainted with the rules of international etiquette, or with the prominent individuals of the world to know that an Admiral is a fit personage to trust with the ashes of a being whom they even yet fear may rise from his grave and take vengeance upon them. The body is still at Queretaro, where it will be detained as long as possible, as it is a source of considerable revenue to certain parties of that renowned slaughter-pen, who exhibit it, it is reliably reported, to visitors at a small sum a head. The doctor charged with the embalmment was of the opinion that his subject had too heavy beard and hair, and consequently removed a considerable portion of each, driving quite an extensive business in their sale. Lately it was discovered that he has been selling the hair of others as that of MAXIMILIAN.

The traitor LOPEZ is reported by some of the New-York Press as having been assassinated. This is untrue. The man yet lives, and is using some of the money obtained for his treachery in publishing a pamphlet defending himself from the charge of treason to the Emperor. SALM SALM is writing an account of the affair, which will give the facts in the case. He is so well known that his statement will not be doubted, and they are looked for with interest.

An account of MAXIMILIAN's life in Mexico, from his arrival to his death, is being compiled by FREDERICK HALL, Esq., the American lawyer who drew the protest of the Emperor at Queretaro. Mr. HALL's facilities for obtaining correct information are perfect, and the work will be, perhaps, the most reliable of anything published in reference to the terrible events accompanying the downfall of the Empire.

The finances of Mexico, both public and private, are in the worst condition ever before known in the history of the country. Every branch of industry has completely failed, and the commercial interests of the country have gone to ruin. The Government finds itself in a terribly embarrassed state, notwithstanding the enormous and extraordinary taxes, the immense sums derived from confiscations and fines. It has failed to pay the troops for days at a time, and much suffering and discontent has consequently followed, as the soldiers depend upon the pittance daily doled out to them to supply their necessary wants. A few days since two hundred and fifty officers, of all grades, from General of Division down to Second Lieutenants, were summarily discharged from service, without their accounts being settled. Were it not for the wise counsels of DIAZ, PALACIAS, REGULES and TREVINO, a *pronunciamiento* would have been the result of this move on the part of the Government, and the hero of Oaxaca, Puebla and Apam would have been forced to take the reins of Government.

Two *conductas* arrived last week, one from Zacatecas, with $1,800,000, the other from Guanajuato, with $980,000. The two leave here on the 11th inst., for Vera Cruz, making the third heavy shipment of treasure since the 1st of July, almost draining the country of coin. The money chiefly belongs to foreigners and wealthy Imperialists, who are leaving the Republic with a view of remaining abroad. Prop-

erty is wonderfully low, and it is impossible to realize at any price. Merchants with immense stocks of goods are not meeting expenses, nor do they look for improvement until after the convening of Congress, if at all; as by that time the question of peace or war will have been decided for a brief period.

The Government has declared as forfeited, and taken possession of a vast amount of property, consisting of city real estate, stock, mining interests, &c., belonging to Señores ALMONTE, URAGA, LARES, RAMIREZ, SILICEO, ESCUDERO Y ECHANOVE Y SOMERA. ALMONTE will be remembered as one of the number that went to Miramar to tender the crown to MAXIMILIAN. SOMERA was the owner of thirty-five fine houses in the city, including also the Progreso Hotel, all of which gave him a yearly income of about $20,000. The extensive printing establishment of ANDRADE & ESCALANTE has been also confiscated.

Lawyer PRIETO, a distinguished Mexican, has published in the *Revista Universal*, an anti-JUAREZ sheet, an able and pointed argument against the sequestration policy of the Government, showing it to be unlawful and anti-Republican, and declaring that the purchasers of such property cannot hold the same legally, before the courts. The *Diario Official* labors most assiduously to convince the public of the propriety of all the various measures of the Administration but judging from the scores of protests from all sides, we judge without visible effect.

There are individuals here at work trying to save the old Tehuantepec Company's grant, or to have it given under a new name to the same parties. BEN. HOLLADAY, the Pacific Mail Company and his a dozen other companies have representatives laboring to secure concessions, grants, &c. JUAREZ could give one hearing a day for a year to come and then he list would not be finished. CHEPULTEPEC.

MAXIMILIAN AND LOPEZ.

Self-Justification of the Alleged Traitor.

We have received the following communication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MEXICO, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1867.

SIR: With the indignation of a man of honor, who has become the victim of such a horrible calumny as that which has assailed me, I have seen that men who know not what have been the true events, and who have not even cared to take the trouble to learn the truth of persons knowing the same, have sent to the European and American Press reports that are false and absurd in every particular. It is easy for me to correct the erroneous judgment of my compatriots who are on the spot where the sad discussion occurred, but public opinion in Europe and America cannot be so easily reached unless the Press be just and impartial toward me.

That you may give your decision in the matter, I send you a copy of the manifesto I have published, and which contains the simple and faithful record of what I have done. I will confine myself at present to making one simple reflection that will convince you of the falsity of the assertion which has been made. The European and American Press suppose that, like another Judas, I sold the Emperor in the midst of his sleep. I merely wish now to state that the Emperor was not taken prisoner in the military post of which I was the commander, nor even in the besieged city, but at some distance beyond the town, at the head of the troops, among which were 430 good cavalrymen of the Empress' regiment, drawn up in line of battle and surrounded by their generals and officers. Could not MAXIMILIAN with these forces, and particularly with the aid of the cavalry, have undertaken a retreat? How could it be supposed that he was sold or betrayed? I beg that you will take thorough cognizance of any manifesto, that you will reflect upon the declaration I have made above, and that you will do me perfect and entire justice by exonerating me from the horrible crime imputed to me.

Would you know the origin of the report taxing me with treachery?

It was first circulated by two Imperialist Generals, one of whom desired to conceal his guilty speculations that led the army to utter demoralization and ruin. The other, in a moment of intoxication, and urged by a feeling of revenge and by personal reasons concerning the military service, explained the taking of the city on the evening of the memorable 15th day of May, accusing me, in presence of the captive Generals and Chiefs, of having sold my post to the enemy. Both knew that I had left my post by order of the Emperor, for the purpose of parleying with the besiegers, and sought in that incident, with the purport of which they were only partially acquainted, a pretext that no one might become aware of their own deeds.

Be just with me, as conscience and truth exact, and pray accept the assurance of the consideration with which I remain, your obedient servant,

MIGUEL LOPEZ.

Summary of the Defence of Lopez.

The pamphlet transmitted to us with the above epistle was published some time since in the Mexican *Monitor of the Republic*. The substance of the narrative is as follows: After the sortie of the 1st of May matters grew very desperate with the garrison of Queretaro. Provisions, which had been scarce for some time, were now altogether exhausted. The soldiers were reduced to eat horseflesh. There was no bread, no eggs; and the horses of the Emperor's Regiment had to live on the bark of the ash. The supply of ammunition was also almost at an end. Under these circumstances the troops became rapidly demoralized. Physical weakness infected their spirit, and they felt their position was continually becoming more desperate and untenable. MAXIMILIAN set a noble example of patience and valor to the men, and the officers seconded him. When MARQUEZ quitted Queretaro to collect all the men and resources he could get, all he was able to do was to gather together some 4,000 men from the whole of Mexico. What the end of the siege would be was then clear. MAXIMILIAN received neither couriers nor news; he had no longer any hope of succor. The soldiers of the Foreign Legion, for the most part French, received communications from many of their companions who were in the enemy's ranks. From that moment all was lost. It was under these circumstances that MAXIMILIAN, on the night of the 14th of May, made up his mind to treat with the enemy for capitulation, and intrusted LOPEZ with the mission. LOPEZ accordingly went to ESCOBEDO, and asked him to allow the Emperor, with the Empress' suite and the Empress' regiment, to leave Mexico. ESCOBEDO's reply was that he had no power to grant this request, and that MAXIMILIAN must either surrender at discretion or fight. When LOPEZ returned to the imperial quarters at midnight, he found that the horses were all saddled for departure, that MAXIMILIAN had repeatedly asked for him, and was now anxiously waiting his arrival. On hearing ESCOBEDO's reply, MAXIMILIAN was evidently much disappointed. Preparations for flight had been made more than once, and the enemy, informed of these preparations by deserters, resolved upon a desperate move. On the night of the 14th of May, on quitting MAXIMILIAN, LOPEZ, engrossed, as he says, with thoughts about the fate of the army, set out to go the round of the lines. On reaching the gate of La Cruz, which he had enjoined his officers to watch with especial vigilance, he was surrounded by a body of officers and men, who put their pistols to his throat. He at once recognized them as enemies, and they made him prisoner. Stupefied for the moment, he could neither fight nor flee. His captors, taking him with them, immediately made for the Emperor's quarters. To gain time, and to warn MAXIMILIAN so that he might escape, was then LOPEZ's sole idea. He went, therefore, to Gen. VELEZ, and suggested that it would be only humane to avoid shedding blood. Col. YABLOSKI was charged to tell the Emperor that he had just time to escape, and LOPEZ cannot explain why the Colonel was so long in discharging his task. At daybreak MAXIMILIAN presented himself, with some persons of his suite, soldiers of various corps, and some others. He was on foot in the street, and followed very close upon the party who had made LOPEZ prisoner. Taking advantage of a momentary confusion among the Republican soldiers, LOPEZ hurried, as fast as he could upon a bad horse, to meet the Emperor, meaning, we suppose, though he does not say so, to give him a hint of his danger. Then LOPEZ returned in the direction of the soldiers. In proof of his assertions, LOPEZ appeals to Prince SALM, YABLOSKI, PRODILLO, Dr. BLOSK and DON JOSE DE BLASIO, who were witnesses of what happened. LOPEZ seeks to implicate some other Imperialist officers in the treachery which surrendered Queretaro to the Liberals.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

The United States Senatorship—The Legislature—Indictments for Treason.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.

Gov. BROWNLOW is busily preparing his inaugural, and will leave for Nashville in a few weeks. The spirited contest for the United States Senatorship will, in all probability, lead to the Governor's election. He has not announced himself a candidate, but his friends say he will accept the position if it is offered. This is virtually announcing himself for the race, and the probabilities are now that he will be elected. Under the new law of Congress the election comes off early next month. If the Governor accepts this position, the Speaker of the Senate succeeds to the Gubernatorial duties. DE WITT SENTER, of Hawkins County, East Tennessee, is the gentleman, who will probably be elected to this position. If Gov. BROWNLOW should not be elected, the race will be between STOKES and MAYNARD, with chances in favor of the latter.

The Governor's forthcoming inaugural is looked for with interest. There are some millions of dollars worth of claims due the loyal people of East Tennessee. It is known that many of the candidates for the Legislature are pledged to appropriate money to pay these claims. There are railroads, too, that must be completed. If these appropriations are all made the amount will exceed five millions. What effect this will have upon the financial interests of the State is problematical. The Governor's views will foreshadow the action of the Legislature, and are of deep interest to every citizen.

The improvements in this city are still going on. The number of houses built this Summer is unprecedented, and many others will be built. The city authorities have just voted to purchase a steam fire-engine.

The weather is unusually hot and oppressive. Thermometer has been as high as 94 in the shade for several days. The late crops are suffering much for rain. The bulk of the corn crop is safe, and is a good crop.

One D. T. PICKERING, a partner of Dr. CARRIGER, of Morristown, disappeared suddenly a few weeks since and has not been heard from. He took off with him $6,000 of the copartnership funds and $4,000 of the C. C. G. and C. R. R. funds, of which Company Dr. CARRIGER was Treasurer.

The Napier estate has been thrown into bankruptcy.

At the close of the war a great many rebels were indicted in the State Courts for treason against the State Government of Tennessee. Most of the lawyers of East Tennessee have argued that such an indictment could not be maintained. One case was brought before the Supreme Court at its last session in this city, but a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Attorney-General for the State. Other cases are before the Court now sitting here, in which Hon. HORACE MAYNARD appears to assist the Attorney-General. The case is important, as there are a great many indictments in the Courts below which have not been acted upon, all parties awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court. The argument in the case will excite great interest. OMEGA.

The Suffrage Question in Ohio—A Falsehood Emphatically Contradicted.

The State Union Executive Committee of Ohio have published the following card:

The Ohio *Statesman*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and other Democratic newspapers, have repeatedly published the statement that this Committee has issued a secret circular advising the Union Party of the State to abandon the Constitutional Amendment as hopeless, and to concentrate every effort upon the State and Legislative tickets. Such statement is false in every particular, and has not the shadow of foundation. This Committee has never issued nor contemplated the issuing of any such circular; no member or members of the Committee ever issued or advised the issuing of such circular; nor was the question of such issue ever discussed in any meeting of the Committee, or by any of its members. On the contrary, we feel very confident of the success of the Amendment, and are continually, by letter and otherwise, advising special efforts in that behalf.

B. R. COWAN, Chairman; JAS. WILLIAMS, Secretary; Henry Miller, Chas. C. Waicutt, Rodney Foos, Joe W. Dyer, James Taylor, State Union Executive Committee of Ohio.

S. R. Mallory Pardoned by the President.

Washington dispatches say that the President has issued a pardon for SAMUEL R. MALLORY, late Secretary of the Navy of the rebel Confederacy.

MALLORY was the only member of DAVIS' Cabinet who surrendered and elected to throw himself upon the mercy of our Government. His pardon was recommended by many citizens of Connecticut, including the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, State Treasurer, ten Senators and sixty-four members of the House, and by Messrs. HOTCHKISS, HUBBARD and BARNARD, members of Congress; Secretary SEWARD, Attorney-Gen. STANBERY, Gov. MARVIN, and Major-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, U. S. A. It is also said that the President will shortly pardon ALEX. H. STEPHENS, late Vice-President of the Confederacy, upon the recommendations of persons of influence and distinguished position.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says: "Whatever may be the result of Gen. PORTER's application for a new trial, I have good reason for believing that President JOHNSON is impressed with the idea that a great wrong has been done a gallant soldier. Public policy may sternly forbid the reopening of this case, lest it be made a precedent to unsettle decisions in many others, yet a strong belief is entertained, in high quarters, that it reopened, Gen. PORTER will be restored to his rank in the army."

There was a heavy frost in Massachusetts on Monday night, 23d inst. Ice formed in the vicinity of Boston to the thickness of window-glass.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The Trenton Fall Race Meeting—Second Day—Gen. Williams Walks Over for the Hurdle-Race—Clement Wins the Mile Dash and Virgil Walks Over for the Two-mile Purse—Postponement of the Meeting.

The attendance yesterday to witness the second day's racing of the Trenton Jockey Club was very poor, and not even equal to that of the previous day, small as that had been. The cause of this is to be attributed to the numerous agricultural fairs being held in the towns in the immediate neighborhood, presenting counter attractions to the racing meeting; to the great mistake committed by the executive in their railroad arrangements for transit from New-York, and to the want of publicity given to the meeting through the Press. In addition to the above influences a strong prejudice against racing, and which is warmly encouraged by the Pulpit, exists in the City of Trenton itself, and which will require time to effectually eradicate. The receipts derived from admission for the two days were far from sufficient to pay even the purses offered for one day's racing; and the result of the proceedings yesterday, when two of the three races announced resulted in walks over, was so discouraging, that the Association came to the conclusion, with the consurrence of the owners and trainers of horses who were in attendance, to postpone the remaining two days' sport of the meeting until the early part of November, when the programme will be carried out, and, if thought advisable, another day added to the meeting. This is an unfortunate termination to the praiseworthy efforts of the Trenton Jockey Club to revive racing in this section of New-Jersey, and the Association deserve and will receive the sympathy of the lovers of the sports of the turf for their ill-success.

The first event on the card yesterday was a hurdle-race, for which *Zigzag*, *Blackbird*, *Jack Armstrong* and *Gen. Williams* were entered. *Zigzag* and *Armstrong* were absentees, and *Blackbird* having to carry 156 pounds to *Williams'* 130 pounds, his owner declined to start him, being afraid of defeat from the vastly improved Canadian hurdle racer. The latter consequently walked over.

Hurdle Race for all horses; $400 to the first and $100 to the second horse.

J. Wood's br. h. Gen. Williams.....w. o.

The second race was a dash of one mile for a purse of $300, for which *Passaic*, *Redwing*, *Urbana* and *Clement* were entered and started. The betting was $100 to $30 on *Clement*. *Redwing* was quickest in getting off, and carried on the running at a good pace for over half a mile, when the favorite joined issue, raced with her a short distance, quitted her at the distance, and won cleverly by two lengths. *Redwing* was second, six lengths before *Urbana*, and *Passaic* last.

Purse $300 for all ages, one mile.

D. McDaniels' br. c. Clement	1
Forbes and Jerome's b. f. Redwing	2
J. H. Downing's gr. c. Urbana	3
J. W. Pennock's ch. h. Passaic	4

Time, 1:48¾.

The third race, for three year-olds, dash of two miles, had five entries, *Virgil*, *Clement*, *Conolly*, *Clara Clarita* and *Annie Workman*. *Virgil* walked over, as the owners of *Conolly* and *Clement* were afraid to meet the magnificent black colt of Mr. SANDFORD's, and refused to start them. The conduct of PENNOCK, the owner of *Conolly*, for his vacillating hesitancy in deciding whether he would start his colt or not, created general contempt and indignation among those who had invested their money on him in the pools.

Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, dash of two miles.

M. H. Sandford's bl. c. *Virgil*.....w. o.

Plans for the Improvement of Fort Greene.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Park Commissioners the landscape architects, Messrs. OLMSTEAD, VAUX & Co., submitted a report in relation to the improvement of Fort Greene, or Washington Park. They propose to institute such improvements as to make it one of the most attractive places of the kind in this city; and they also intend to set apart a portion for a tomb for the martyrs of the prison-ships of the Revolution. A parade ground and space for the assemblage of meetings are likewise to be provided for.

The ground is over thirty acres in extent, and is in the heart of the city. The rise in parts of the ground is so considerable that the surrounding buildings are overlooked and interesting views are commanded, extending far up the East River and down the Lower Bay.

Owing to the advantages it offers for fine prospect and fresh air, combined with extended and varied character of surface, the ground suggests a more complete and interesting arrangement of accommodations for popular recreation than can often be attempted in the public squares of large towns.

It is deemed undesirable that the grounds should be left open after dark, or that they should be used for the assemblage of public meetings, the display of fireworks, or for other incidental purposes which bring together large crowds. The architects propose, however, to set apart the lowest ground in the angle between Myrtle-avenue and Canton-street for public assemblages, which has the advantage of being readily accessible from the more densely populated parts of the city. They accordingly set off in this quarter a space 370 feet in diameter, which will give easy standing room for a mass meeting of 30,000 persons. Although the space is not considered large enough for military manœuvres, it will serve for the parade and drill of a regiment.

The Commissioners state that the high ground in the interior of the park, immediately opposite the rostrum, has been the scene of great historical events, and for many years has been used by the citizens of Brooklyn as a place for patriotic demonstrations. The sentiments and purposes which are thus associated with the site should, we think, be respected. We therefore propose to relinquish in a more fitting manner, at this point, the feature of the existing grounds, and have laid out in connection with it a road for artillery, twenty feet in width, which will be entered from the gate nearest the Arsenal, in Portland-avenue.

A monument is eventually to be placed over the Tomb of the Martyrs.

A large portion of the boundary is to be a retaining wall, instead of an iron fence, the architects deeming it preferable for constructive reasons.

The pleasure ground will be provided with broad walks, and finely arranged.

On the upper plateau a site is arranged for a "vine-covered walk" of considerable extent, which would offer in hot weather a sufficient protection from the rays of the sun even at noonday. The ground plan of this shelter is in the form of a cross, one arm of which connects with the saluting ground, another with a building to be set apart for the sale of refreshments, a third with an observatory of moderate elevation to be erected on the site indicated on the plan, while the fourth commands the most interesting view over the City that can be obtained within the limits of the property.

If all the arrangements contemplated are carried into effect, there will be no more attractive spot anywhere than Fort Greene.

The Richmond County Agricultural Society.

The attendance yesterday at the Fair was much larger than on any of the previous days, the farm produce and agricultural implements for exhibition having been all brought in. The great feature of the day was the visit of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which attracted considerable notice. The Club started for the Island at an early hour, under command of Commodore GEORGE W. KIDD, but owing to the high gale of wind which was blowing at the time, the yachts dropped anchor at Vanderbilt Landing, and the members of the Club chartered a train to convey them to New-Dorp, and thence to the Fair grounds, where a grand Down East clam-bake was served up, under the direction of Officer ROMER, of the Staten Island Police. A base-ball match came off at noon, between the Unique and Enterprise Clubs of Staten Island, resulting in a victory for the former by 31 runs, to 27 for the Enterprise. At 4 o'clock a trotting-match came off, for a premium of $25, between Mr. COLLINS' gray mare, Mr. CARROLL's black mare *Blacksmith*, and Mr. BENNETT's horse *Buckskin*, resulting in a victory for the gray mare. There was a beautiful pair of black swan cygnets on exhibition, owned by Mr. SIMPSON, of Staten Island.

National Amateur Regatta Association.

The first annual meeting of the National Amateur Regatta Association will take place on the upper Hudson River above Troy on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October next. None but amateur oarsmen are to be permitted to compete for the prizes. On each day there will be five races for single sculls, double sculls, four-oared and six-oared shells, gigs and barges of the several degrees. All entrances must be made before the 5th inst., and the following information transmitted to the Secretary: The number of boats each club intends to enter; their class; the name of the builder; the name of each member of their crews; the degrees the crews are entitled to row in; their colors; and if one boat is to be entered in more than one degree a statement of that fact. The prizes are to be gold medals and badges of the Association. Strict rules have been adopted by the Association for the exclusion of professional oarsmen from competition. Any club infringing them is to be forever prohibited from taking part in its races.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WORK AMONG HEATHEN AT HOME.—The City Mission held their monthly meeting on Tuesday evening in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, A. R. WETMORE, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. Several of the missionaries narrated facts connected with their labors in tenement-houses and mission-stations, showing the power of the gospel among persons of various nationalities and conditions. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, the Corresponding Secretary, gave some historical reminiscences of the old Brainerd Church in Rivington-street, out of which the present Fourteenth-street Church grew, and traced its interest in the City Mission, and presented a general view of the advance of churches and missions, and of the present state of the cause, and the statistics for the month. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions, graphically described the work of a city missionary, as that of a miner, going down into the depths of social darkness, to bring up into the light the pure ore of true manhood, and showed how lost men were saved, abandoned women recovered, and wretched homes made happy. Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, pastor of the church, said these facts spoke more eloquently than any formal argument could do, and while these faithful laborers are going down into the dark mines, we must stand by them and encourage them. He had no hesitation in pledging continued and hearty coöperation of this people, who would try to do more in the future than they had done in the past. Among the figures of the evening results we note 5,618 missionary visits, 379 meetings held, 142 temperance pledges, 1,574 persons persuaded to attend churches and missions, 283 children and youth brought under instruction in Sabbath and day schools, 102 Bibles and Testaments given and 76,535 tracts distributed. This City Mission, the oldest organization of the kind in the City, entirely unsectarian, admirably managed, and equipped, is doing the public a most efficient service in a very quiet, practical way, and is only restricted in its beneficent operation by the want of means. It certainly deserves and should have a liberal support. Donations, which are very much needed just now, may be sent to the rooms, No. 30 Bible House.

TWO SUICIDES.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning in the stone-yard in South-street, near Corlears. The remains were cut down and taken in charge by the Police. Coroner WILDEY assumed charge of the case, but as he could discover no clue to the identity of deceased the inquest was adjourned until to-day.... At 5 o'clock yesterday evening JOHN KIRK, a stone mason, an Englishman, 37 years of age and residing at No. 169 West Twenty-first-street, on the corner of Seventh-avenue, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. It is alleged that the misguided man was a Free Mason and had incautiously betrayed some portion of the secret business of the order to a non-member. A man named EDWARD CARPENTER had entered a complaint against KIRK for this misconduct and he was cited to appear before the Lodge for examination. The deceased had been drinking for over a week, and stopped suddenly on Sunday, which no doubt unsettled his nerves and affected his brain, the idea taking possession of his mind that the Order would decree his death. In a state of partial derangement he descended into the cellar of his residence and committed suicide, as already described. Deceased leaves a widow and seven children unprovided for, the youngest being an infant of ten months.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—An able and interesting address on the objects of this Society was delivered by HENRY BERGH, Esq., the President of the institution, on the 19th inst., in the Agricultural Hall at Carmel, N. Y. An audience of about 3,000 citizens of Putnam and other agricultural counties listened with deep and earnest attention, while the orator in his clear and forcible manner discussed the merits of mercy and forbearance toward "our dumb chattels," and we have no doubt his eloquent appeal will have a beneficial effect on his hearers, and tend to spread a healthy sentiment elsewhere. Several hundred tracts, published by the Society, were distributed among the audience.

ROWING—FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.—Early in the week four amateur oarsmen started in two boats, with two pairs of sculls each, for a pull round Staten Island. One boat was manned by Messrs. E. B. UNDERHILL and GEORGE CHAMBERS, and the other by CHARLES JANIN and CHARLES VIELE—all Staten Islanders. The former made the distance, forty miles, in seven hours and forty minutes—the quickest time on record—and the latter in eight hours and fifteen minutes. The boats used were working boats, weighing 200 pounds each. These amateurs are going to try it over again, believing they can shorten the time considerably.

ACCIDENT AT A FERRY BRIDGE—On Tuesday evening, as the ferry-boat *Elizabeth* neared the slip at the New-Jersey Central Railroad Ferry-house, at Communipaw, N. J., she came in under a full head of steam, and struck the bridge with tremendous force, the broken fragments of wood flying in every direction, several persons being severely injured thereby. Among these persons injured was JOHN L. VAN WART, a truckman of No. 16 Jay-st., who sustained a severe wound on the head. He was brought to this City, and taken to Bellevue Hospital as his own request.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Chamberlain of Maine, is at the Albemarle Hotel; M. Cerruti, the Italian Minister, and B. Cantagalli, of the Italian Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel; Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; F. Benedetti, of the French Legation, is at the Brevoort House; Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, is at the New-York Hotel; Hon. Kent Jarvis, Ohio, Hon. J. L. Dawson, Pennsylvania, Hon. R. R. Springer, Ohio, and Hon. A. J. Parker, Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

SHERIDAN'S RECEPTION.—The Committee of Arrangements of the Veteran Soldiers and Sailors, heard last evening from Gen. SHERIDAN. He will be the recipient of a serenade from them next Monday evening at the Union League Club House. Veterans from Kings County, Jersey City and Newark, will join in the procession with their comrades of this City. The Committee will meet this evening at the armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, at eight o'clock, to complete the programme.

ITEMS.—JAMES CANOE, aged 4 years, and his brother, WILLIAM, aged 2 years, were found abandoned in the street, yesterday, having been left by their father. The Police took charge of the castaways.... A. W. STEWART, house painter, fell from a ladder at No. 744 Eighth-avenue, to the sidewalk, sustaining severe injuries.... CHARLES LAWRENCE, of No. 65 Oliver-street, fell down the hatchway of the ships *Garry Selden*, being seriously injured. Taken to New-York Hospital.

A KNOCK-DOWN ROBBERY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. ALFRED REICHERT, residing in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, near Avenue A, was assaulted near his residence, to which he was returning, by two unknown ruffians, who knocked him down and robbed him of his watch and chain. As their victim shouted for help, which appeared in the persons of Officers SHEEN and STOKES, of the Twelfth Precinct, the highwaymen could not finish their work of robbery and escaped arrest.

ARRIVAL OF THE DISABLED STEAMSHIP GEORGIA.—The steamship *Georgia*, Capt. DRAKEN, from Vera Cruz Sept. 8, via Sisal 12th, Havana 16th and Charleston 21st, arrived at this port last evening in tow of the steamship *Manhattan*, Capt. WOODHULL, from the latter port, where she put in in distress, having her propeller loose and useless, as before reported.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—JOHN RODGERS & Co.'s lampblack manufactory, in Harlem-lane, near One-Hundred and Eighteenth-street, was damaged to the extent of $300, not covered by insurance.... The paint shop of MCFARLAND & Co., in the rear of Thirty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue, was consumed yesterday by fire. Loss $300; no insurance.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF TRINITY.—Rev. Mr. COOK has been appointed Assistant Minister of Trinity, in place of Rev. Mr. YOUNG, elected Bishop of Montana.

THE WORKINGWOMEN'S HOME.—The inauguration of the Workingwomen's Home will take place to-day. (Thursday,) at 3 P. M. Addresses will be made by Mayor HOFFMAN and other gentlemen.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DANGEROUS ASSAULTS.—A citizen named JOHN BUNKER, residing at No. 120 First-street, E. D., was dangerously beaten on the head, at a late hour on Tuesday night, by one of a party of New-York baseball players, while they were waiting for a boat at the foot of South Seventh-street, E. D., and quarreling among themselves. Mr. BUNKER's injuries were inflicted with a bat, and they were of so serious a nature that he was carried home in an unconscious state by a policeman of the Forty-fifth Precinct. The rowdies escaped.... A constable of the town of New-Lots was arrested and arraigned before Justice WALTER, charged with stabbing FERDINAND SUTTERMILLER in the face with a pair of scissors, but as the complainant failed to appear, the hearing of the case was adjourned until Saturday next.

THE BROOKLYN CO-OPERATIVE GROCERY AND PROVISION ASSOCIATION.—The First National Coöperative Grocery and Provision Association, of Brooklyn, held its third meeting, on Tuesday evening, at the corner of Carlton and Fulton avenues. Mr. VALENTINE STRATTON occupied the chair. The Committee on By-Laws made their report, which was adopted. The capital stock of the Company is fixed at $1,000—shares at $5 each. When three-fifths of the shares shall have been subscribed for, the permanent officers will be chosen, and the institution commence practical operations. The objects are to enable each of the members to purchase groceries, provisions and fuel at the lowest cash price. The fourth meeting of the Association is to be held at the same place on Tuesday evening next.

FURTHER ADJOURNMENT OF THE CALLICOTT CASE.—On the case of the United States *vs.* J. C. CALLICOTT being called this morning before Commissioner NEWTON, Mr. JENKS, owing to the absence of Mr. KEASBEY, also that of his associate, Mr. WILLIAMS, and for other special reasons, asked for an adjournment until Monday. Mr. ERHARDT, on behalf of his client, was also anxious for adjournment. Assistant District-Attorney ALLEN proposed Friday, but ultimately counsel so agreeing the further hearing was set down for Monday next at 11 A. M.

DISTILLERY SEIZURES.—Inspector CATLIN seized a small distillery yesterday in the rear of a bakery in Concord-street, near Jay-street, for alleged violation of the revenue laws. HENRY HURRELL was arrested for illicitly distilling whisky in a barn in Hickory-street, near Stuyvesant-avenue. He was brought before the United States Commissioner, and his discharge was applied for on the ground that he was only a laborer in the establishment. The decision was reserved.

THE BETHEL MISSION SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The Trustees of Plymouth Church, it is understood, have concluded to purchase a plot of ground 50 by 100 feet in extent, Nos. 13 and 15 Hicks-street, upon which they propose to erect a large building for the use of the Bethel Mission Sabbath-school. The cost of the plot will be $15,000, and the cost of the building about $35,000. It is expected that the building will be finished by the 1st of JANUARY next.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.—The residence of HENRY WINTER, corner of Bartlett-street and Harrison-avenue, E. D., was entered burglariously at an early hour yesterday morning and robbed of a gold watch, jewelry and coin to the value of $120. A child sleeping in the room at the time was drugged with chloroform by the depredators.

A SHOPLIFTER SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—A woman from New-York, and said to be an old shoplifter, named MARGARET MORAN, was yesterday convicted, before Justice DAILEY, of stealing a coat valued at $12 from a clothing-store in Fourth-street, E. D. She was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The Primaries of Kings County Democracy were held last evening, to elect delegates to select representatives to the State Convention. Very little interest was manifested and there was no excitement. The meeting of the delegates will take place on Friday evening next.

FIRE.